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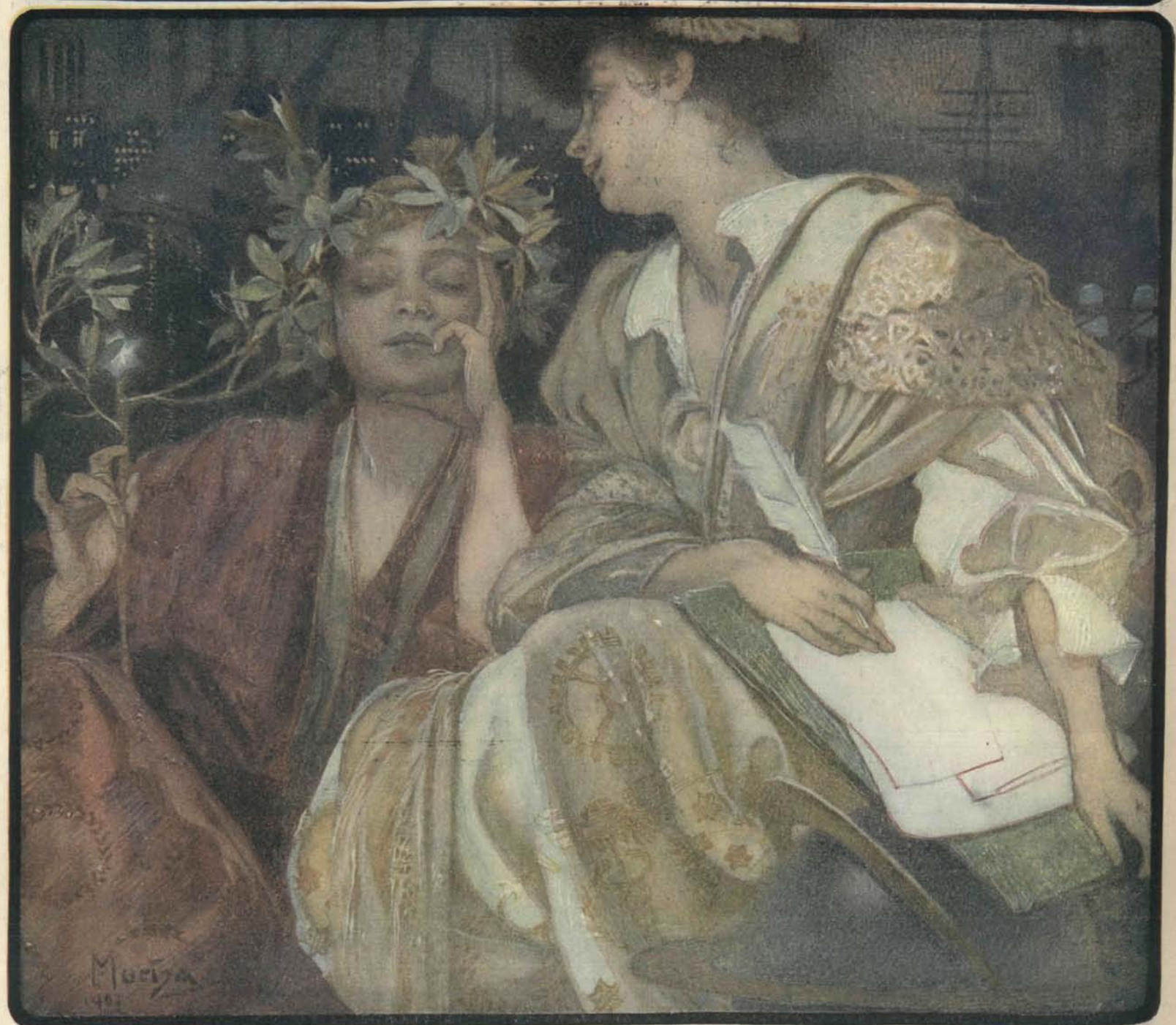

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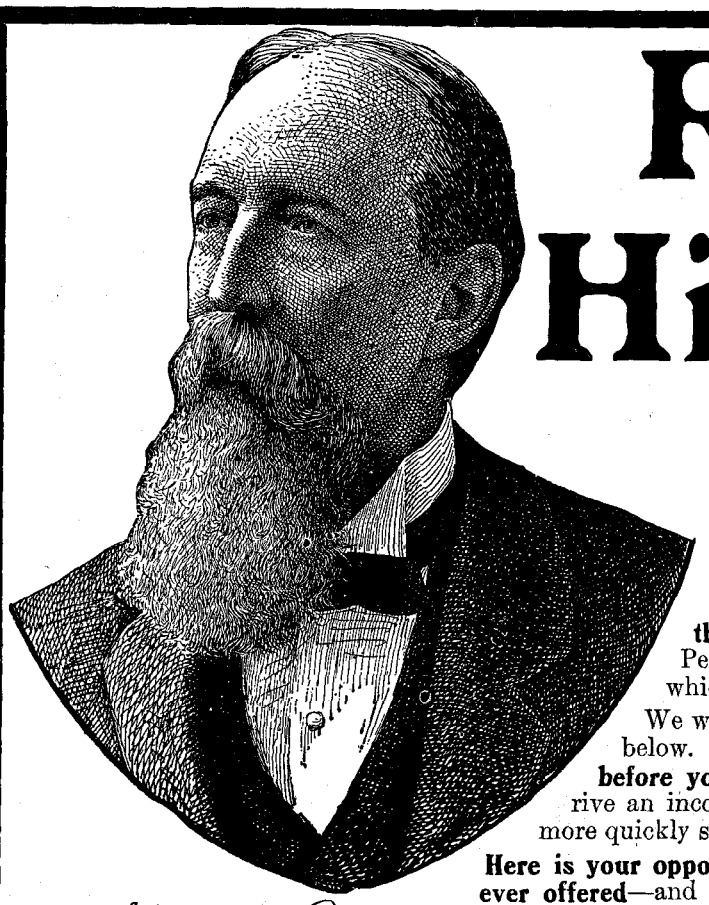

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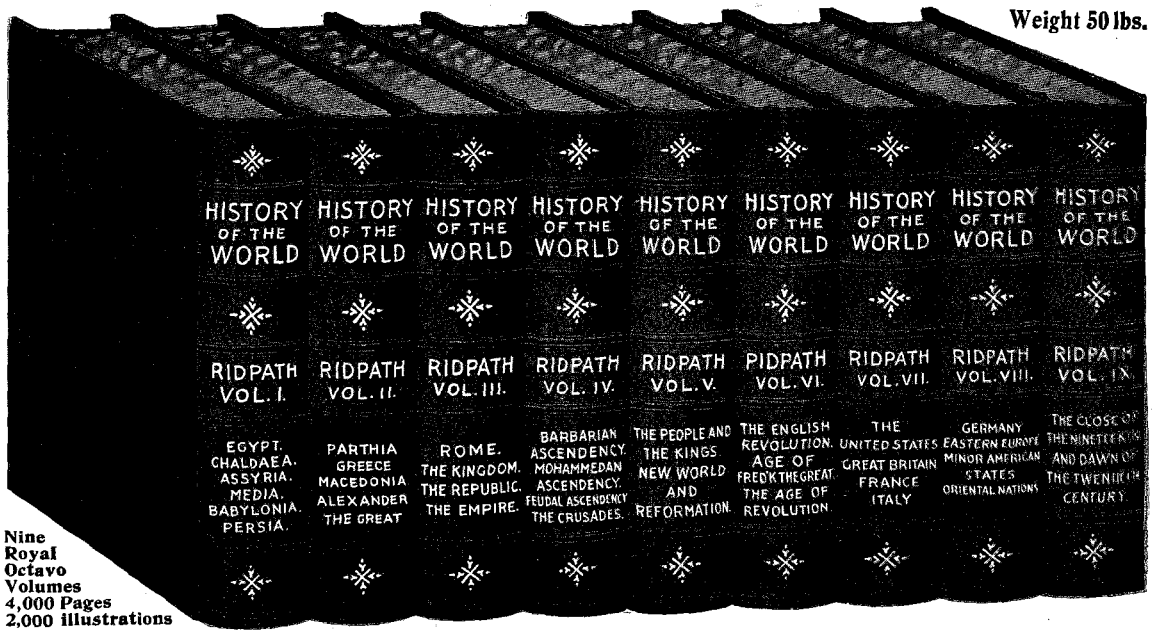
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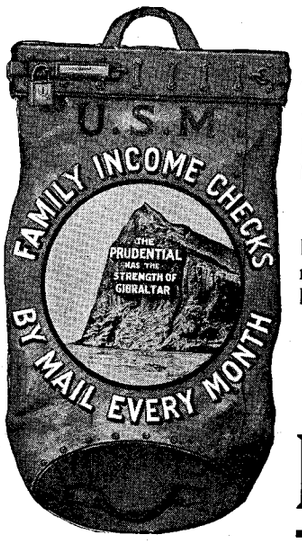

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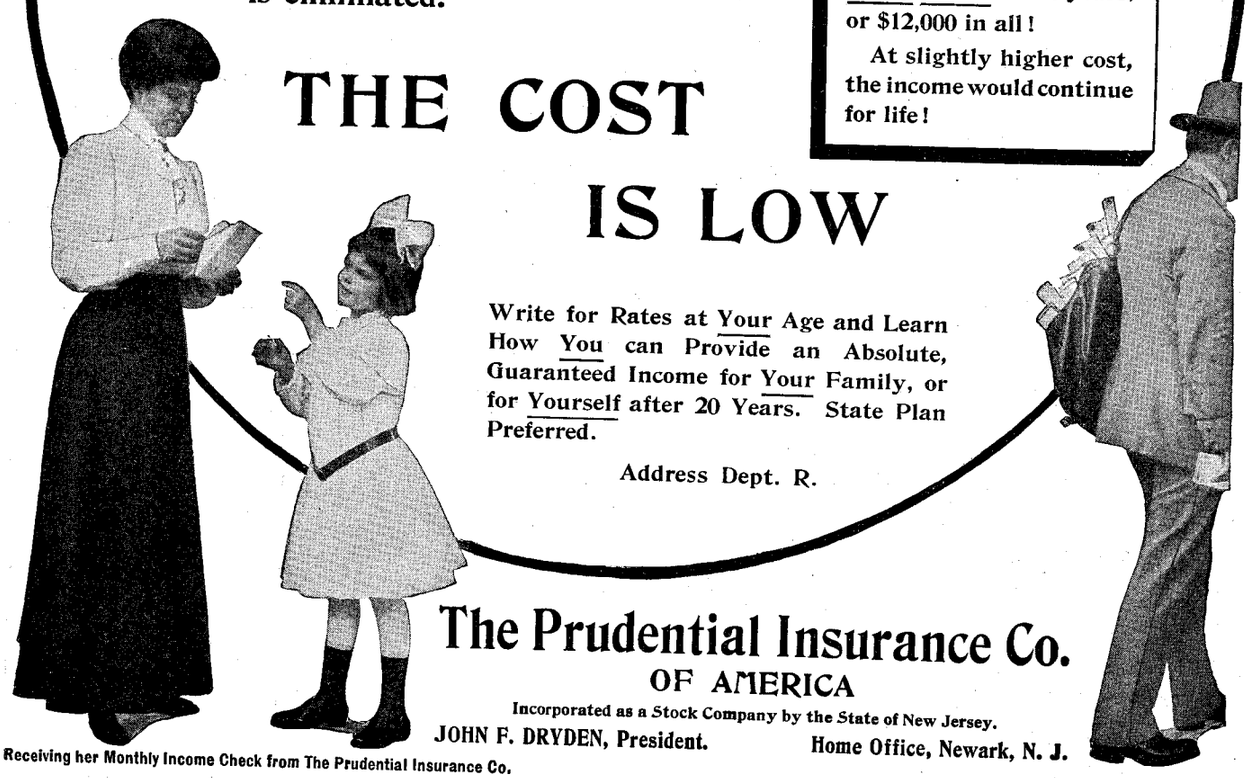

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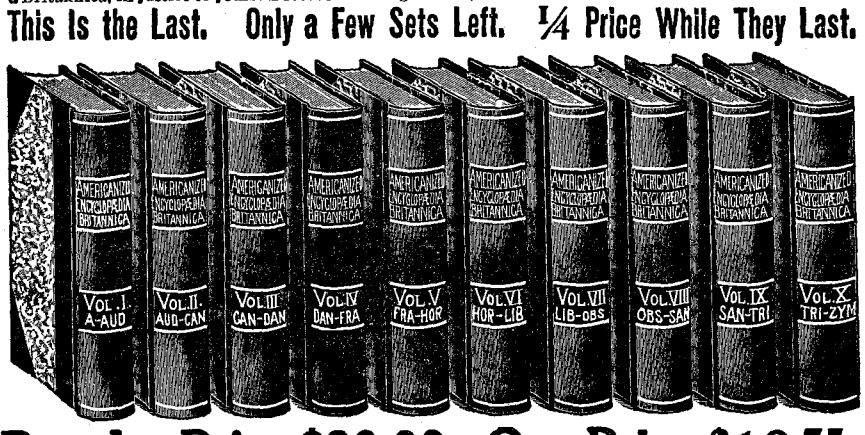

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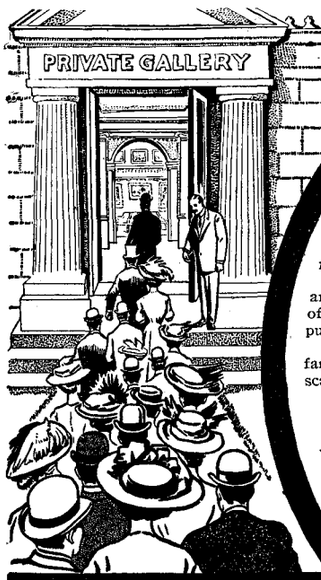

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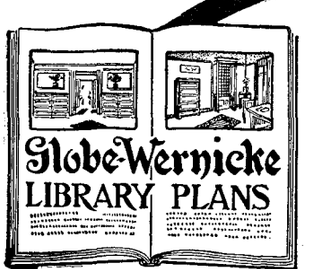

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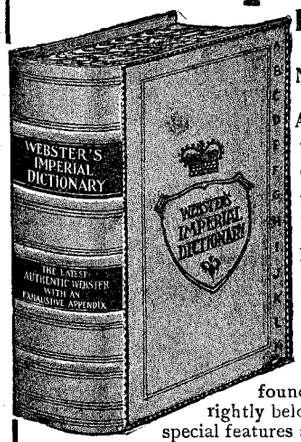

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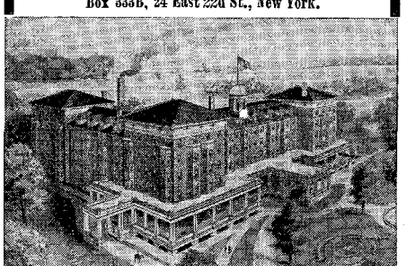

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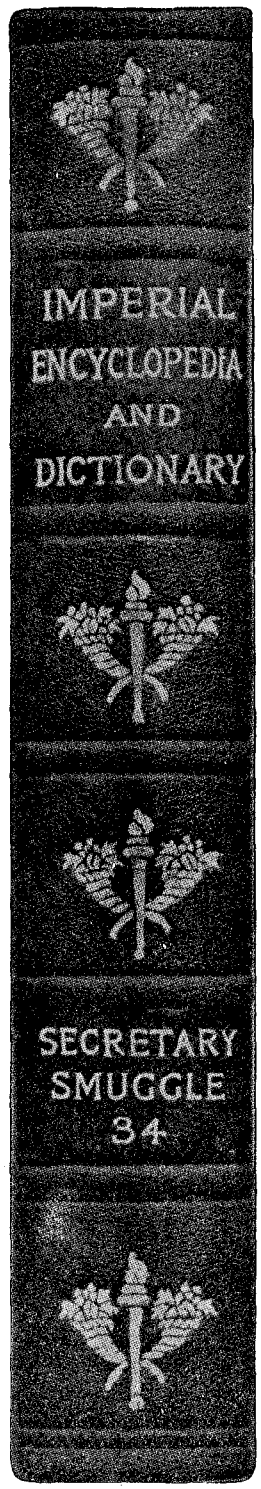

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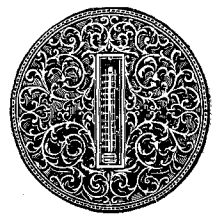

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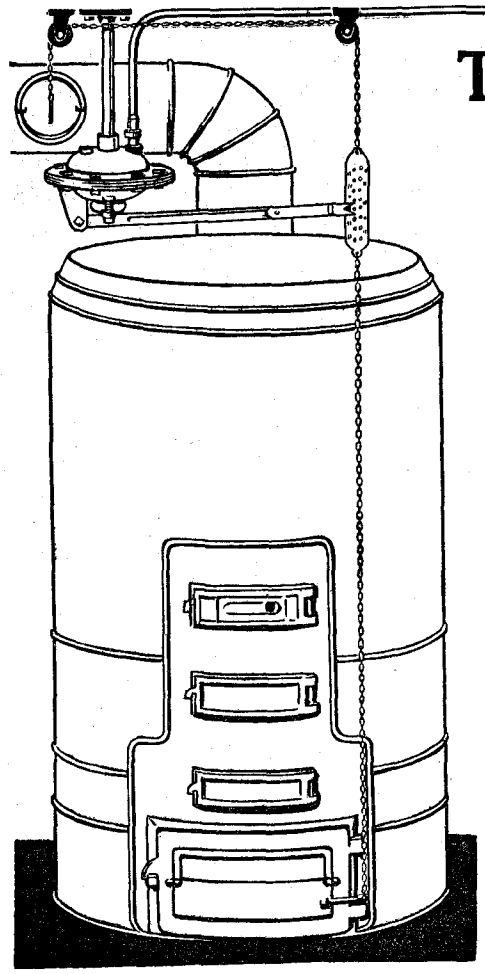

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 21 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 21, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 970

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MURDER OF CARMACK

ONE afternoon of last week ex-Senator Edward Ward Carmack, walking with a lady in the streets of Nashville, was shot to death by the son of a political opponent against whom he had lately turned his famous powers of ridicule. The national reputation of the victim, the character the South has long held for crimes of like nature, and the fact that Prohibitionists look upon his death as a martyrdom to their cause, combine to focus the attention of the whole nation upon this particular tragedy. The incidents which seem to have led up to it, and the story of the shooting, are briefly as follows: Mr. Carmack, since his unsuccessful campaigns for reelection to the United States Senate and for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee, had returned to his old calling of journalism. Recently, as editor of the Nashville *Tennesseean*, he criticized in a satirical vein the political activities of Col. Duncan Brown Cooper, a local Democratic leader who had brought about a coalition of the Patterson and Cox elements in the Tennessee Democracy. According to Nashville dispatches, he was "warned" to leave Colonel Cooper's name out of the editorial columns of his paper. For answer he published the following burlesque salutation, which is said to have supplied the immediate incitement to the subsequent tragedy:

"To Maj. Duncan Brown Cooper, who wrought the great coalition; who achieved the harmonious confluence of incompatible elements; who welded the pewter handle to the wooden spoon; who grafted the dead bough to the living tree and made it to bloom and burgeon and bend with golden fruit; who made playmates of the lamb and the leopard, and boon companions of the spider and the fly; who made soda and vinegar dwell placidly in the same bottle, and who taught oil and water how they might agree—to Maj. Duncan Brown Cooper, the great diplomat of the political Zweibund, be all honor and glory forever."

In the afternoon of the day on which this paragraph appeared Mr. Carmack encountered Colonel Cooper and his son, Robin J. Cooper. The latter killed Carmack with three shots from a revolver, the victim himself firing twice and slightly wounding the younger Cooper in the shoulder. The question as to who first drew a weapon remains to be settled in court, but meanwhile the general assumption, based on the testimony of witnesses, is that Mr. Cooper was the aggressor.

"We can not conceive that any thoughtful, law-abiding Southern man will condone the crime of which Mr. Carmack was the victim, or will find in the paragraph written and published by Mr. Carmack the slightest justification for taking the life of the editor-statesman," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*. And the Charleston, S. C., *Post* expresses the pious hope that Tennessee "will learn the lesson of these tragedies, and that other sections and communities will learn it with her, the lesson that the law is sufficient recourse for all legitimate grievance and that the wearing of weapons is the beginning of murder." Southern newspapers, according to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, are more alert to the menace behind such acts of lawlessness than is the bulk of Southern public opinion. "Riots, forcible boycotts, night-riders, cotton-burners, lynchers, gentlemen murderers," it remarks, "all alike aim, altho perhaps unwittingly, at the destruction of law, and with the law goes society." Coming no farther North than Baltimore, we find the following cynical comment in *The American Star:*

"In comments on the killing of former Senator Carmack by Robin J. Cooper the people in the North betray a need of further instruction in the conditions in the South. While regarded in the North as a cold-blooded murder, the killing of Carmack is seen in the South in a more lenient light. A displeasing newspaper article in that section is accepted as sufficient provocation for almost any vengeance. Even in printing the words of another person an editor in the South is placed in the position of initial responsibility, and is held accountable for the utterance. Wherefore, in event of the acquittal of young Cooper, the North should not be surprized. It's pitiful, but such is the case."

An extreme example of the extent to which partizan passions in Tennessee have been stimulated by this murder is afforded by the Memphis *Evening Scimitar*, which does not hesitate to accuse Governor Patterson of being a party to the killing of Carmack, and to call for his impeachment. Under the restraining influence of his friends' advice the Governor has recognized *The Scimitar's* editorial in the following statement: "I pity such a diseased mind more than I could censure it, and therefore as Governor of Tennessee I can not afford to notice such abuse." His first impulse, it is said, was to challenge the editor to a duel. The Chattanooga *Times* thinks that the murder was "deliberate and premeditated," and describes it as "the worst blot ever put upon Tennessee."

Some dispatches refer to Mr. Carmack as the greatest advocate of Prohibition the South has ever had, while Colonel Cooper is spoken of as a leading light in the liquor interests. Colonel Shook, a prominent Nashville citizen and a friend of Colonel Cooper, said in an interview that the shooting of Mr. Carmack would not only hurt the good name of the South, but would increase the bitterness between the Prohibition advocates and the whisky interests. "Carmack's taking off," exclaims the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune*, "is a damnable outrage and a deep disgrace to the whole State; but his death has not murdered temperance." Says a dispatch from Columbia, Tenn., to the New York *Globe:*

"While the Prohibitionists of the State are not the sort of men who shoot, they have been doing their full share in arousing the

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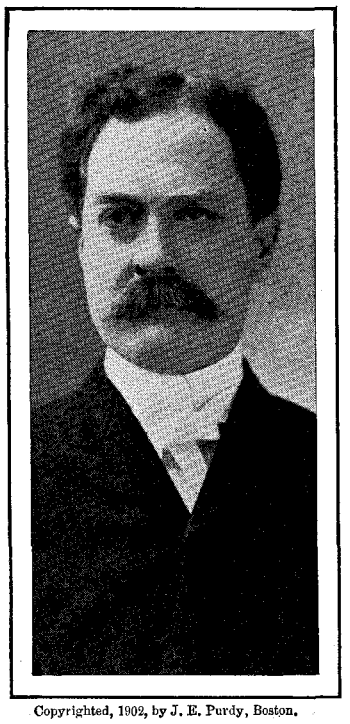
passions of those other supporters of Carmack, who will shoot if called on. And the opposing faction has by no means adopted an apologetic or deprecatory manner. Without attempting to indorse the action of the Coopers, the leaders among Cooper's friends have found plenty of excuse for their action, and have not failed to promise resistance to any attempt to extort vengeance. As Carmack carried war in his pack during his life, so will the flowers of hatred spring from his grave."



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EDWARD W. CARMACK.

Some years ago it was written of him: "He revels in the roar and blaze at the front. He delights to give thrust for thrust, and the rasping of the swords only sharpens his steel. Humor and sarcasm are his side-arms."

"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," quotes the Washington *Post*, which goes on to say that the death of Carmack will do more to further the cause of Prohibition than all his speeches could have accomplished. But the New York *Commercial* reads an entirely different lesson in the tragedy, namely, that the Prohibition question, a purely ethical and economic issue, does not belong in politics. Prohibition in politics, it asserts, breeds more of vice than it breeds of good anywhere else.

As a sequel to this murder, says the New York *World*, the State of Tennessee is itself on trial. "Its title to civilization is clouded if the crime goes unpunished on the usual plea of self-defense." Many papers recall the somewhat similar killing some years ago of Mr. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia *State*, by Lieutenant-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina. A fair sample of the Northern comment is that of the Boston *Transcript*, in which we read:

"It is impossible for a community to set aside the agencies of the law in the treatment of one class of offenders as the South does with the negro, without that evil spreading to all races and classes. And it is exceedingly dangerous to displace a government of law for one of impulse.

"Mr. Carmack was always brilliant and bitter. He was often an accuser, a prosecutor, and neither as an accuser nor as a prosecutor did he restrain a mordant wit that rankled. Doubtless the politics of Tennessee afforded him many legitimate opportunities to be a severe censor, but he often exceeded what local opinion deemed legitimate sarcasm. An intense partizan, his partizanship did not always halt at the grave itself, and the editorial 'Beast Butler,' which appeared in the Nashville *American*, then edited by Mr. Carmack, was eloquently vindictive to a degree that exceeded ordinary Southern hatred of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. It was a curse pronounced over the dead. All this does not palliate, much less excuse, the tragedy, but it in part accounts for it to one who realizes the intensity of political passions in the South. Usually this manifests itself most frequently in 'backward' districts, but the killing of Gonzales in Columbia, of Goebel in Frankfort, and of Carmack in Nashville show how far the opinion that holds human life cheap in comparison with the 'duty' of vengeance will penetrate against the precautions of fairly well organized and policed cities.

"Possibly this latest terrible reminder of lawlessness among those who by education and opportunity should be law-abiding may set the South thinking more earnestly than ever as to ways and means of enlightening public opinion. The South is not the only section in which human life is held cheap. There are others in which private wrongs are too frequently viewed as justifying private vengeance, but in the South the feuds of politicians easily pass into a homicidal mood not so commonly encountered elsewhere."

HOW DID LABOR VOTE?

NOT the least interesting feature of the recent election was the failure of Mr. Gompers to enforce his political boycott against the Republican party. The result showed the labor vote divided, as it has always been in the past. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) finds a wide-spread opinion that Mr. Gompers' latest political activities have set back the cause of labor twenty-five years because his methods convinced many voters that labor "wanted something more than a square deal." He himself, however, claims at least a moral victory in the face of defeat. "The part labor took," he says, "compelled the discussion to be devoted almost exclusively to labor questions, the labor movement, and the principles of right, justice, and humanity upon which their demands are based."

As the head of the American Federation of Labor and the most conspicuous figure in the labor world, it was thought that Mr. Gompers would control a large sympathetic vote even among non-union workingmen and among members of unions not affiliated with the Federation. He has been quoted as saying that he is in a position to influence 2,000,000 votes. So, when he showed his disapproval of the Republican injunction plank by volunteering his services to the opposing camp there were unmistakable signs of uneasiness among Republican leaders. The outcome, however, seems scarcely to have justified their fears. "Gompers apparently gave Bryan some aid in Ohio and Indiana, but not enough; elsewhere he was negligible," remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.). *The Tribune* points out that in spite of Gompers' support Bryan ran behind Parker "in Eastern labor-union cities like New York, Boston, and Baltimore." He gained slightly on Parker's record, however, in Western industrial centers like Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis. Other papers, Independent and Democratic as well as Republican, express satisfaction with the evidence that the labor vote is not a class vote to be delivered in a block to any candidate.

Speaker Cannon, no less than Mr. Taft, was marked by Mr. Gompers for political slaughter. Altho Mr. Cannon's district is a center of union labor, here also the president of the Federation failed to carry out his threat.

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) finds no evidence that the attempt of Mr. Gompers to throw the labor vote for Bryan had any appreciable effect upon the election; but the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, another Republican paper, thinks that Bryan got "a fair, perhaps a large, majority" of labor's votes.

The workingmen of the country have done themselves credit by dividing their vote as heretofore on an individual basis, remarks *The Chronicle* (Dem.) of Charlotte, N. C.; while the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) speaks with unconcealed bitterness of both Mr. Gompers and the labor vote thus:

"Organized labor as a political factor should take a run around the block or out into the wilderness to see if it can find itself. Democracy incurred heavy burdens in its behalf, and it failed utterly to reciprocate. And the mill-owners, trusts, and all the cohorts of the protected and privileged in their hearts can not for the life of them see what inducements led any sane laboring man to vote for Taft. But many of them did this in spite of their leaders, the empty dinner-pail, the interrupted pay envelop, and the increased cost of living. They'll get their reward."

The Socialist press draw their own lessons from the failure of Mr. Gompers to deliver the labor vote to Bryan. Thus the New York *Evening Call*, a new Socialist daily, remarks:

"Mr. Gompers' campaign was indeed a failure—a failure so complete that it would be laughable if the matter were not such a serious one—in so far as concerns its immediate purpose. The only direct result it had was to drive into the Republican ranks a few more middle-class Democrats than would otherwise have gone there, and to restrain a good many discontented workingmen from joining the Socialist ranks where their votes would have counted.

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"But, on the other hand, Mr. Gompers has done a destructive work which will help to prepare the way for Socialist progress in the future. He has broken down the tradition of 'No politics in the union' and set great numbers of hitherto conservative workingmen to thinking of the labor question as essentially a political question. They will not stop thinking just at the point where Mr. Gompers wishes them to. They will think the thing out, slowly and haltingly, but persistently, to its logical conclusion. And the conclusion they will come to is this: The way to use our political power is not to choose between two evils, nor to try to reward friends and punish enemies, but to choose the good against both evils and select our own faithful agents to accomplish that good for us."

Says the Chicago *Socialist:*

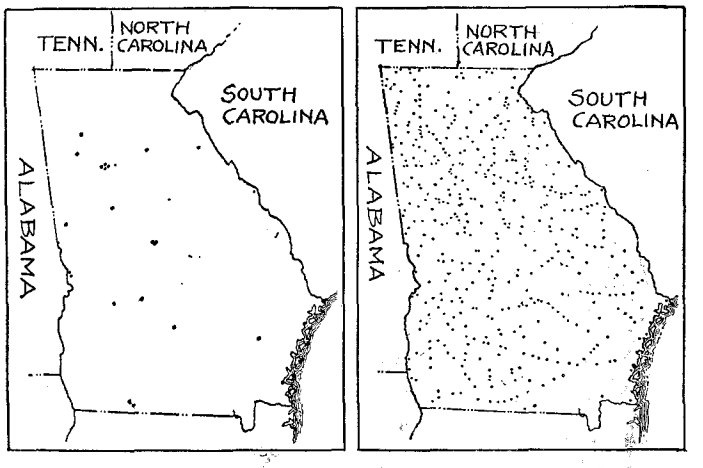
"Bryan, Hearst, and Gompers all owed their strength to their possible value as decoys in disrupting the Socialist movement. The election has unmasked and destroyed all of them as political factors.

"It has done more than this. Their efforts have become boomerangs. Hundreds of thousands who followed them to political destruction have become aroused to the deception practised upon them and to a recognition of the only manner in which they can make their revolt against present conditions effective."

THE PROMISE OF POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS

POSTMASTER-GENERAL MEYER'S confident prediction that "March 4 will see postal savings-banks a reality" in the United States has attracted less editorial notice than might have been expected. As Mr. Meyer says, not only has the project been indorsed by the Republican platform, but a day has already been set by the Senate for consideration of a bill dealing with this subject which was prepared by the Senate Committee last year. The New York *World* points out, moreover, that Mr. Taft, by statements made since his election, is "emphatically committed" to the establishment of these institutions for safeguarding the small savings of the people.

It is estimated that postal savings-banks would put into circulation many hundreds of millions of dollars that are now hoarded in small sums. Such additional circulation, it is urged, would be an enormous factor in recalling prosperity to the country. The postal-savings-bank plan provides that any person more than ten years old may have a deposit of any sum between $1 and $500, which shall draw 2-per-cent. interest. The postmasters shall deposit these savings in the United-States banks in their communities, which shall allow to the Government 2.5 per cent. By this method the money will go into circulation in the communities



SHOWING THE SAVINGS-BANKS IN GEORGIA.

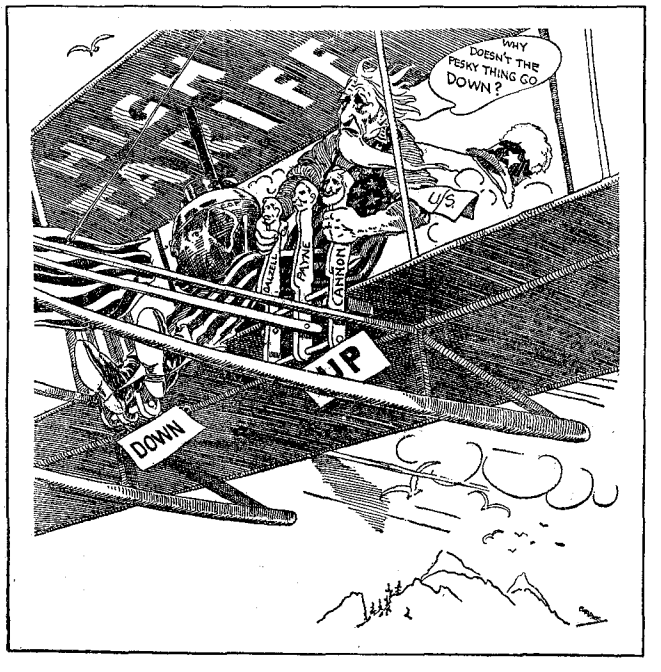
SHOWING THE MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES IN GEORGIA.

The dots in the second map will represent postal savings-banks if the Administration's plan is approved by Congress.

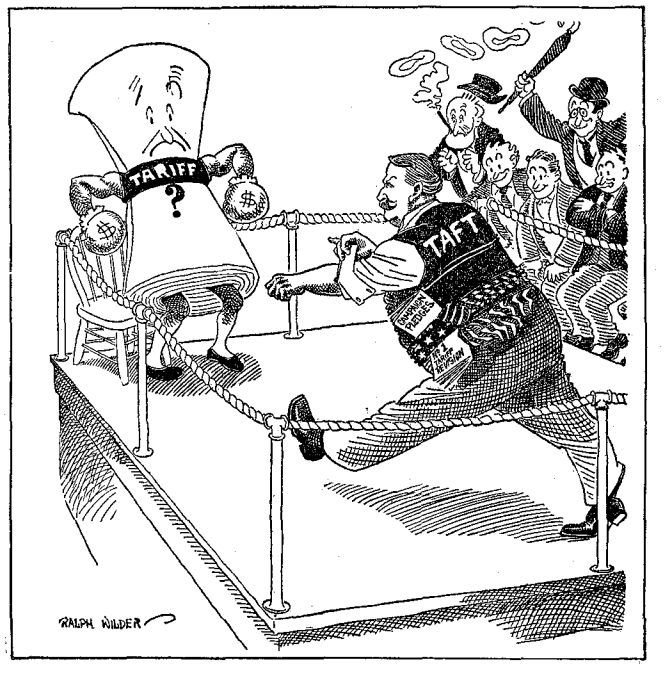
where it is saved, and its safety will be guaranteed by the Government. Of the need of postal savings-banks *The World's Work* says:

"In the Pacific States the average distance that men have to go to reach any bank is 55 miles; in the Southern States, 33 miles; in the Middle States, 25 miles. This is, of course, a prohibitive distance. In the New-England States, where savings-banks are accessible to most of the population, they have deposits of more than a billion and a quarter dollars—more than in all the rest of the Union except New York. There is no doubt that accessible and safe depositories for savings in every part of the country—and only postal savings-banks, of course, can be made so accessible—would put many hundreds of millions of dollars into circulation that is now hoarded in small sums, and this is enough money to make an enormous difference to the prosperity of the country.

"During the last fiscal year more than seventy-two millions were



PULLING THE WRONG LEVERS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*



THE NEW CHAMPION'S NEXT FIGHT.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

REVISING THE TARIFF IN CARTOON.

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sent abroad by postal money-orders only; and it is known that much of this was sent for deposit in foreign postal savings-banks."

Taking Georgia as a typical agricultural State, the same magazine shows by the accompanying graphic diagrams what the proposed measure would mean in such sections.

THE TOBACCO TRUST DECLARED ILLEGAL

WHILE the metropolitan papers show a tendency to treat the Circuit Court's decision against the Tobacco Trust in New York City on November 7 as an abstract proposition, revealing the workings of the Sherman Law, we find a very different attitude when we turn to the papers from the tobacco regions. The reign of the "nightriders," which we have treated from time to time, is represented by these papers as being a rude form of insurrection of the tobacco-growers against the oppressive exactions of the trust, and the prospect that the trust may be dissolved is therefore viewed with strong feeling. The strongest indictment against the trust that we have seen appeared in *Everybody's* for December, 1907, from the pen of Charles Edward Russell. The main point of his article is that the trust's capitalization, counting in the subsidiary companies, has been watered to the tune of over $400,000,000, and that the interest on this vast irrigation is paid by squeezing the growers and consumers, and driving the small dealers out of business with trust retail stores. We have looked in vain thus far for a defense of the trust. The case is to be taken to the Supreme Court. Judge Coxe, in his opinion, said in part:

J. B. DUKE,
Head of the Tobacco Trust.

"The Tobacco Trust, so called, consists of over sixty corporations which, since January, 1890, have been united in a gigantic combination which controls a greatly preponderating proportion of the tobacco business of the United States in each and all its branches, in some branches the volume being as high as 95 per cent. Prior to their absorption many of these corporations had been in active competition in interstate and foreign commerce.

"They competed in purchasing raw materials, in manufacturing, in jobbing, and in selling to the consumer. To-day those plants which have not been closed are, with one or two exceptions, under the absolute domination of the supreme central authority. The power to destroy a formidable rival, assuming the allied companies see fit to exercise it, can hardly be denied.

"We are not dealing with these companies as they existed prior to 1890, but with the consolidated unit, controlling a preponderating proportion of the tobacco business in its most intimate details. Prior to that date the manufacturing companies were each and all operating independently, and tobacco products were being transported to every State in the Union and to foreign countries. Since 1890 this vast interstate and foreign trade, which was formerly carried on by a large number of competing companies and individuals, is now carried on by one combination. The free interchange of commerce has been interfered with, hampered, diverted, and in some instances destroyed. Tho it may be greater in volume, it does not flow through the old channels, it is not free and unrestrained. The combination which has thus checked and hindered commerce and restrained its free circulation has been guilty of a restraint of trade or commerce 'among the several States' within the meaning of the act as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

Judge Ward, the only one of the four judges to dissent from the verdict, said of the trust:

"A perusal of the record satisfies me that their purposes and conduct were not illegal or repressive, but that they strove, as every business man strives, to increase their business, and that their great success is a natural growth resulting from their industry, intelligence, and economy, doubtless largely helped by the volume of business done and the great capital at hand. For these reasons and without considering the others discust by counsel, I think the bill should be dismissed."

Altho declaring the trust illegal, the court declined to appoint a receiver, as asked by the counsel for the Government, and the trust will continue as before until action by the Supreme Court.

An opinion from the tobacco region may be seen in this editorial from the Nashville *American:*

"The nominal capital of this company is $180,000,000. How little real, honest money has been paid in on this stock, and how much of this enormous capitalization is very dirty water, Satan alone can tell. Annual dividends of 6 per cent. have been paid on the preferred, and, so far in this year of depression, 15 per cent. on the common stock. To enable it to do this the proof in the case shows that the company has not only in the most ruthless and remorseless way pursued independent dealers, stopping at nothing to ruin their business and impoverish them, but it has also, with studied purpose, ground to the very bone the faces of producers of tobacco in Tennessee and other States, driving them, in their black despair, to a defiance of State laws in their efforts to defend themselves."

THE UPROAR IN GERMANY

A MEMBER from Saxony told the German Reichstag a few days ago that the peasants of that region thought the recent earthquakes there were caused by Bismarck turning in his grave at the latest royal indiscretion. Whatever uneasiness there may be underground, there seems to be enough above ground in Germany to lead our editorial observers to the conclusion that the royal authority is in danger of being sheared by the Reichstag. When the royal irresponsibility reaches the point of telling a British newspaper that the German people are hostile to England and that the new German navy is intended for use in the Pacific, evidently

CALLING WILLIAM HOME.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

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referring to Japan, as was done in the London *Telegraph* interview, our papers seem to agree with the Reichstag speakers that the time has come to call a halt. It came out last week that there was another interview that was about to be published in our *Century Magazine*, and it was hastily recalled, and one Reichstag speaker remarked that "nobody knows how many similar interviews with foreigners repose among the archives of other governments." A Socialist speaker said that if any other servant of the State had given out such an interview as the one in *The Telegraph* he would be haled before an imperial court for trial. Dr. Theodore Barth advises the Reichstag to use its power over German finances to gain the position occupied by the British Parliament, which secured its power in this way.

Chancellor von Buelow comes in for a large share of attention in the editorial comment, as the change in German procedure, if any is made, will be in the direction of making the Chancellor responsible to the Reichstag instead of to the Kaiser alone. As the Washington *Star* says:

"According to the old view the Chancellor was the personal, official servant of the Emperor, his mouthpiece, his defender and subject at all times to his will. The new view, which up to date prevails, has rendered the Chancellor responsible to the Reichstag rather than to the Kaiser. If this departure from tradition is maintained it means no less than a revolution, quite as effective as tho it took the form of a warlike manifestation of popular will."

The following remarkable statement was made by the Chancellor in the Reichstag. It is taken by many to foreshadow his early retirement from official life. He said:

"The recognition by his Majesty of the unjustified misunderstanding of his utterances with reference to Great Britain and the excitement and regret aroused thereby in Germany will, I am convinced, lead the Emperor in future private conversations to exercise that reserve which, in the interest of a uniform policy and the authority of the Crown, is indispensable.

"If this proves not to be so, neither I nor any one of my successors could take the responsibility. I accepted the blame for the publication of the article in *The Daily Telegraph* and offered my resignation, and it was the most difficult task in my political life to resolve to remain in office. How long I will continue there I do not know, but I consider it my duty at this difficult period to continue to serve the Emperor and the nation."

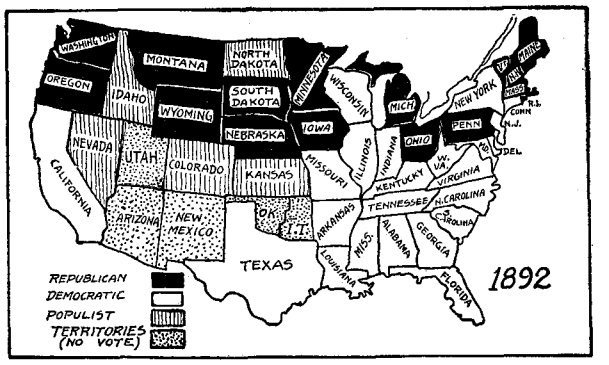
The New York *World* says of this statement:

"Such a reprimand, directed to the Kaiser by the Imperial Chancellor in full Reichstag, is without parallel in the history of the Empire. And yet the Minister who addresses these words to the Crown remains in office against his own inclination at the urgent request of Kaiser Wilhelm.

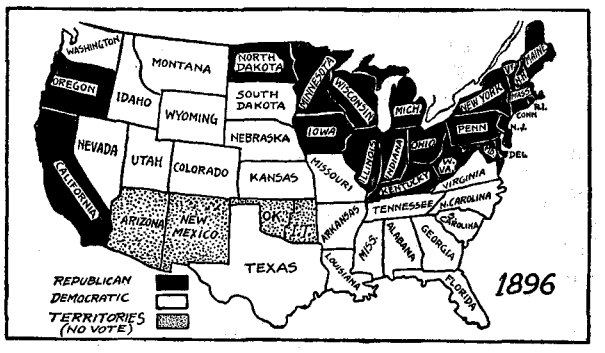
"Criticisms of the Kaiser's utterances by Socialist orators have not been uncommon. He has treated them with contempt as coming from the disloyal rabble that he hates from the bottom of his heart. But when the leaders of the combined parties in the Reichstag upon which the Government depends for support turn upon him in public, and his Chancellor makes no effort to restrain them, the situation becomes serious even for a ruler by Divine Right."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks the Kaiser "is quite irrepressible, personally," and "the only sure way to deal with him is to trim down his royal powers." It adds:

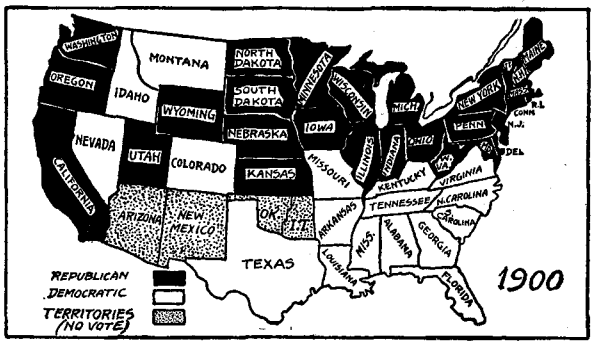
"Much depends upon personality in the performance of kingly duties, and the larger the powers are the more necessary become those qualities which distinguished the present Kaiser's grandfather. Given a monarch like the present head of the Hohenzollerns and the greater becomes the need for rigid constitutional restraints. That this is the lesson of the Kaiser's recent escapades —which embrace within the past year the Lord Tweedmouth letter, the David Jayne Hill ambassadorship episode and now the London *Telegraph* interview—must be forced upon the attention of the German people, among whom the sentiment in favor of making the Ministry responsible to the Reichstag is said to be growing rapidly."



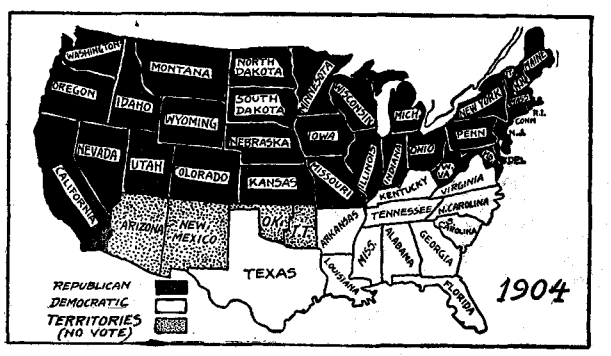
1892: HARRISON–CLEVELAND.



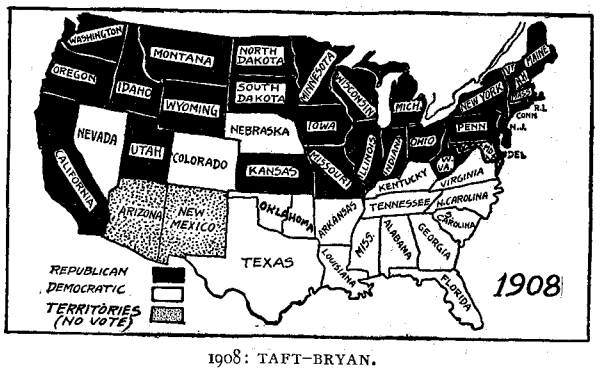
1896: M'KINLEY–BRYAN.



1900: M'KINLEY–BRYAN.



1904: ROOSEVELT–PARKER.



1908: TAFT–BRYAN.

Maryland, in the last election, gave a slight popular majority for Taft, altho he gets only two of its electoral votes.

THE STORY OF FIVE ELECTIONS.

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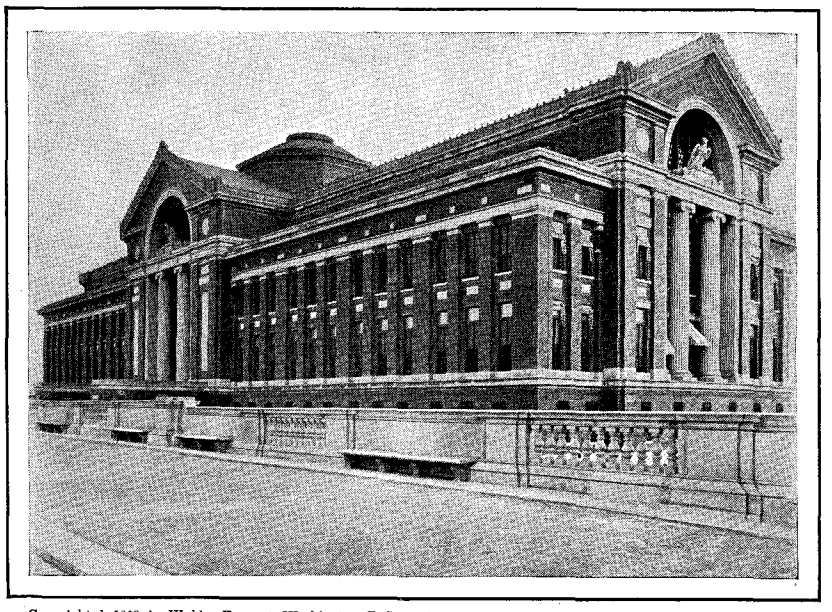
A NEW POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL OF WAR

AS the capstone of the scheme of military education formulated in 1901 by Mr. Root, then Secretary of War, and his advisers, peculiar interest attaches to the dedication last week of the new Army War College in Washington. The buildings were



Copyrighted, 1908, by Waldon Fawcett, Washington, D.C.

THE NEW ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

finished last spring, and the work of the college has already entered upon its second term under the presidency of Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon. But it was not until last week that the institution was officially opened, thus giving to the Army a postgraduate school of war corresponding to that already possest by the Navy in the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. An opening address which, according to the Washington *Post*, "will live long in the memory of those officers and civilians who heard it," was delivered by Secretary of State Elihu Root, who is regarded as the father of our new military educational system.

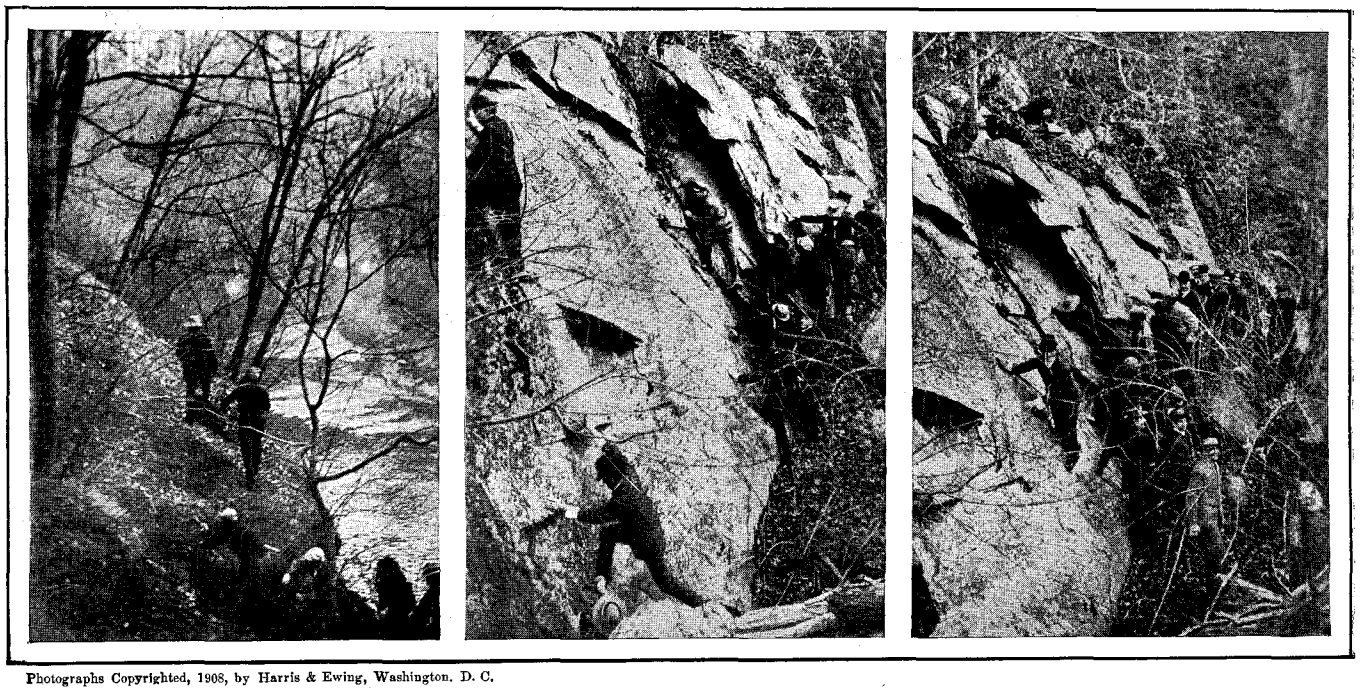
The United States is the only great power in the world, except Great Britain, which relies for defense on a purely voluntary army. As Secretary Root reminded his hearers, this country does not depend upon its Army alone to fight its battles, but upon all its citizens, who are expected to answer the call to arms if the need arises. He went on to say:

"The world is growing more pacific; war is condemned more widely as the years go on. Humanity and the desire to promote the happiness of men are slowly but surely gaining ground. Nevertheless, selfishness, greed, jealousy, a willingness to become great through injustice, have not disappeared, and only by slow steps is man making progress. So long as greed and jealousy exist among men, so long the nation must be prepared to defend its rights. It must be possest of virile manhood and a capacity to prevent wrong doing. In order that this defense may be possible and this country may not become a mere helpless hulk of wealth, this institution has been created.

"Our little Army of 25,000 men was an effective force, but it was scattered over the entire country in little bands. Few officers had seen great bodies of troops together since the Civil War. There was no one at the head of the Army to do the thinking; to keep pace with the science of war. There was no means by which the study of army officers could be made use of. There was no coordination.

"We are not a military nation and never shall be. We are warlike enough, but not military. In this we are singularly like the English. We have political ideas, but no mold of military ideas. We needed something to supply this. History shows that men are naturally brave, but that they always have been downed before military science, and we must have a knowledge of military science as well as bravery and patriotism. It remains for the officers of the Army to justify the creation of this military college to Congress and to the country."

Then addressing particularly the general staff—a body which he himself was instrumental in creating—Mr. Root warned them against the dangers of jealousy and then set before them self-abnegation as the soldier's highest duty. The function of the general staff, he told them, is "to do the thinking for the Army." On the subject of self-abnegation he went on to say:



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These pictures were taken during President Roosevelt's recent tramp with army officers of the War College. In the first the President (in a white hat) is the leading figure, and behind him is General Bell.

"FOLLOW-MY-LEADER" WITH THE PRESIDENT.

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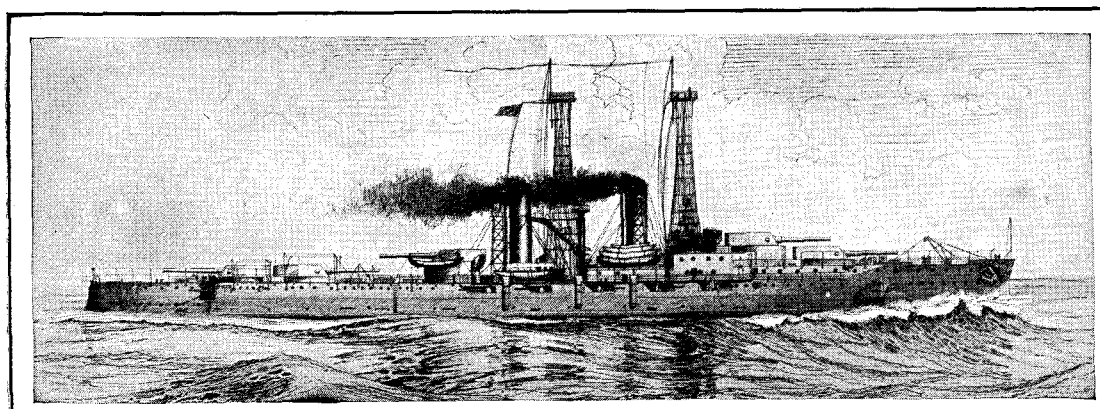

The *North Dakota*, our first all-big-gun battleship, which was launched at Quincy, Mass., on November 10th, is heavier and faster than any war-vessel that has yet carried the Stars and Stripes.

Miss Mary Benton, who christened the new battle-ship.

THE "NORTH DAKOTA" AND ITS SPONSOR.

"A neglect to remember this duty and jealousies have caused the failure of hundreds of campaigns. Don't let your own rank and progress come between you and your duty to the country. There may be a question as to whether it is for the good of the service to jump a younger officer over the heads of many who have served longer, as to whether such a promotion will interfere with the spirit of the Army, but you have no individual rights which should stand for a minute in the way of the good of the service and the efficiency of the Army."

THE FIRST OF THE AMERICAN "DREADNOUGHTS"

THE battle-ship *North Dakota* "illustrates the highest combination of offense and defense so far put afloat by this country," remarks the New York *Herald* in reviewing the recent launching of the much-discust American *Dreadnought* in Quincy. This statement, however, while fully acquiesced in by many editorial writers, is held in question by others who, influenced by the report of the Newport Naval Conference, show a tendency to doubt the fighting efficiency of the new battle-ship. Echoes of recent magazine criticisms also still reverberate faintly through the press, and these taken together lend a somber tone to an otherwise fully appreciated opportunity for flag-waving. Minor points of construction aside, the press emphasize the facts that the builders of the *North Dakota* established a new American speed standard of construction, that the new battle-ship will be much heavier and faster than any war-vessel which has yet carried the Stars and Stripes, and that she is the first American ship to carry the full armament of ten 12-inch guns. The Washington *Post*, with an optimistic patriotism becoming its environment, sums up the situation thus:

"Larger, speedier, equipped with deadlier batteries than the *Titan* of the British Navy, the *North Dakota* is by all odds the most formidable piece of fighting machinery the world has ever known. Between her and the ships of the American Navy that were regarded as monsters of the deep at the close of the Spanish-American war there is almost as great a difference as that between the *Oregon* and the old wooden tubs which covered themselves and Farragut with glory in Mobile Bay.

"In all respects the *North Dakota* gives promise of proving the finest product of the shipbuilder's cratt. She is 1,000 tons larger than the British *Dreadnought*, and 4,000 tons larger than Admiral Sperry's flagship, the *Connecticut*. The pride of the Japanese Navy, the *Satsuma*, has a displacement of 18,800 tons, but she is neither so speedy nor so well armed as this newest of Uncle Sam's ships will be when she is ready for service. The length of the *North Dakota* is nearly equal to the height of the Washington monument; her beam is 85 feet, and when fully manned she will accommodate 1,000 fighting men.

"Her size, however, is not so great an advance over that of all her rivals as is her equipment. The craze for big ships has taken hold of all nations, and they will go on building them larger and larger until some sort of a limit will ultimately be reached. If a battle-ship's supremacy depended mostly on its size, that nation whose builders were the most daring and whose yards were the most capacious would easily excel the others. Fortunately, armament and a thousand ideas of construction yet in the experimental stages are possible and leave a wide margin for the development of individual superiority in battle-ships. The *North Dakota* has but an insignificant secondary battery. But she has ten great guns capable of hurling a 12-inch shell a distance of 40,000 yards effectively. They are so mounted that the whole ten can be trained at once upon the same target and be discharged simultaneously. They may be swept to any of the four points of the compass without the ship altering her position, and, being at different elevations, may be fired one over the other and still be trained above the water-line.

"Nearly or possibly all the features so harshly criticized in the other ships of our Navy have been altered to defy criticism in the *North Dakota*. She has the new 'spider masts,' which may be riddled with shot and yet remain intact. Her 21-foot belt of armor extends 6 feet below the water-line, and is from 8 to 11 inches thick. Her ammunition-hoists, magazines, turrets, are all constructed in such manner as to almost wholly eliminate chances of accident in them. She would still be able to float if three of her compartments were flooded with water. Equipped with the best type of turbine engines, she will be able to churn through the water at the rate of 21 knots, and even overtake far lighter vessels."

The most conspicuous critic inside the Navy has been Commodore Key. It was his letter criticizing the plans for the *North Dakota* which led to the Newport investigations. The Springfield *Republican* reviews his charges:

"Three of the most important of his points were:
"Main water-line armor belt too low.
"Torpedo defense battery not placed high enough above the water-line.
"Twelve-inch guns less powerful than those of other nations.
"On each of these points the critics have achieved a measure of victory. As for the question of the armor belt, it must be remembered that the *North Dakota's* belt has been better placed than that of ships of previous design now afloat. But even in the case of the *North Dakota*, the naval conference was compelled to concede that the belt was not so well placed as it should be."

REFERENDUM AND DIVORCE IN SOUTH DAKOTA—The avenues to "while-you-wait" divorce are not all closed, but they are substantially reduced, says the New York *Globe* in commenting upon the recent alteration of South Dakota's divorce laws by a referendum vote of the people. And the Baltimore *American* is convinced that the shutting down of this "important divorce mill" is a fresh indication of a growing opposition to easy divorce.

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The Minneapolis *Journal*, which finds reason for gratulation over the success of the referendum in a moral issue, remarks further:

"The result is complimentary to the moral sense of the people of South Dakota. The law does not add anything to the rights of the *bona-fide* residents of the State. It merely takes the State out of the category of those in which colonists could make use of the processes of the local courts to accomplish something which they could not so easily accomplish at home. In cutting off the divorce colonists from their privileges, the voters of South Dakota cut off considerable travel and revenue that flowed into the State, but this does not seem to have affected their verdict in the least."

The Boston *Herald* figures that the commonwealth of South Dakota has willingly deprived itself of a $600,000-a-year industry. The Baltimore *Sun*, however, points to the fact that the trivial causes for which divorces have been granted by the old law have not been changed. *The Sun* reviews the election further:

"The new law, which is in the nature of an amendment to the Constitution, and which was ratified by the people at the late election, requires a residence of a full year in the State before a decree of divorce can be granted, and, further, that all divorce cases must be heard at a regular term of court. This law will make it more expensive and more tedious for refugees to get divorces, and in that way will probably diminish the evil."

SUPREME-COURT SANCTION FOR RACE DISCRIMINATION

"WHAT American would have dreamed forty years ago that the Supreme Court of the United States would make it illegal to teach colored children and white children under the same roof?" exclaims a Northern paper, commenting on the decision delivered last week in the case of Berea College versus the Commonwealth of Kentucky. While this decision is based upon technicalities lying outside of the race issue, its effect, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks, is "another blow to the Reconstruction legislation and the Fourteenth Amendment, which were intended to give the negro absolutely the same civil rights as the white, but which have largely failed in practise as well as theory." According to the New York *Evening Post* the ruling "might almost be described as a latter-day Dred-Scott decision."

The main facts of the case are briefly as follows: Berea College was established in Kentucky before the war for "the education of all persons of good moral character." After the war colored students applied and were admitted, and the benefits of the institution remained open to both races until 1904, when the Kentucky legislature passed a law forbidding the education of blacks and whites within twenty-five miles of one another by the same institution—that is to say, a colored branch might be established not less than twenty-five miles from the buildings attended by white students. The main object of this legislation was Berea College, which immediately brought suit in the Kentucky courts to prevent its enforcement. Losing the case in the Kentucky courts, the college carried it up to the Supreme Court, which now decides—with two dissenting voices—that the Kentucky statute is constitutional.

The majority decision, as rendered by Justice Brewer, construes the challenged law as in effect an amendment to the charter of Berea College. It reads in part:

"We need concern ourselves only with the inquiry whether the first section of the Kentucky law can be upheld as coming within the power of a State over its own corporate creatures. We are of opinion that it does come within that power."

One of the dissenting voices was that of Justice Harlan, himself a Kentuckian. In a vigorously expressed minority opinion he dwells upon the far-reaching consequences which might follow from this decision, and maintains that the legislation in question is inconsistent with the great principle of the equality of citizens before the law. To quote:

"Have we become so inoculated with prejudice of race that an American government, professedly based on the principles of freedom and charged with the protection of all citizens alike, can make distinctions between such citizens in the matter of their association for innocent purposes simply because of their respective races? Further, if the lower court be right, then a State may make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market-places at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested. Many other illustrations might be given to show the mischievous, not to say cruel, character of the statute in question, and how inconsistent such legislation is with the great principle of the equality of citizens before the law."

"These are noble words, and they go to the root of the matter," comments the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say:

"If a citizen can be discriminated against because of color, why not because of faith? Some of our Northern universities are receiving so many Catholics, Jews, and foreign-born students, as to become extremely uneasy over the situation. Will students of this type be excluded some day, in the endeavor to protect the right of a State to control its corporate creatures? We fail to see why not. It would not be more contrary to the spirit of our institutions than the Berea decision, and would be no more serious a blow to our whole democratic experiment. Its enemies are to-day rejoicing."

Turning to the decision as handed down by Justice Brewer, the same paper goes on to say:

"The Supreme Court has for years successfully evaded any direct judgment upon the various discriminations against the negro in the Southern States. It has calmly permitted violations of the guaranteed rights of the freedman to go on unchecked. . . . For the thousandth time, therefore, we have an illustration of the narrow, technical way in which courts decide grave questions. Here the judge is so anxious lest the right of a State to control one of its corporate creatures be impaired, that nothing else is visible in the law."

This latest extension of "Jim-Crow" laws into the field of education leads the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to remark:

"There are a great many persons who do not believe in the co-education of the races here or in the South or anywhere else, in private or in public schools, but at the same time they will be surprized to learn that a State may make such interference in purely private matters. Many will imagine that if whites want to go to school where negroes attend, it is strange that they may not have the privilege."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

POLITICS makes strange dead fellows.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

POSTAL savings-banks would furnish a guaranty that would guarantee.—*Chicago News.*

MR. ROOSEVELT might feel more at home editing a powder magazine.—*New York American.*

OH, by the way, the Hon. James Schoolcraft Sherman has also been elected.—*New York Mail.*

MR. FORAKER is among those not prominently mentioned for cabinet positions.—*Chicago News.*

THOSE whiskers are to Governor Hughes's credit. They prove his moral courage.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WHAT the esteemed Balkans need worse than anything else is simplified spelling.—*Ohio State Journal.*

MR. BRYAN'S trick mule will probably give up mascoting and return to his old job of muling.—*Cleveland Leader.*

"LABOR has not been conquered," says Mr. Gompers. He ought to know, after what it did to him.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THERE is relief for army officers in sight. Taft is not a pedestrian and golf can not be made compulsory.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IT looks like the psychological moment for Colonel Bryan to go over and run against Mr. William Hohenzollern.—*Ohio State Journal.*

"MAGAZINE explodes," reads a headline. Impossible. Mr. Roosevelt has not yet joined the staff of *The Outlook*.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

THE error of a Philadelphia photographer misled us into publishing the picture of John A. Henderson, of Florida, for John J. Henderson, of Pennsylvania, in our issue for November 7.

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FRENCH VIEWS OF OUR PRESIDENT'S FUTURE

THE sister Republic of France, as represented by its principal papers, is keenly interested in the future of President Roosevelt, after he has dismissed his lictors, risen from the curule chair, and descends into the forum as an ordinary citizen. He is going to be a mighty hunter in Africa. Good, the press acclaim. He is to become editor of a prominent journal. That is better still, they add. "The office of the presidency of a republic" (they quote François Villemain, the eloquent historian and littérateur as saying) "may lead to anything, provided its incumbent manages to escape from it with his life."

The *Figaro* (Paris) touches on the matter in a tone of light and good-natured persiflage. Wcnder is exprest that one who is so highly favored at home should seek repose from long political labors in a dangerous, probably even desperate trip into the Dark Continent. But his very political toils have fitted him for the hunting of wild beasts, declares this paper. Africa is not worse than Washington, as he is told in the following words:

"Mr. President, you have hitherto become acquainted with the most exasperating, the most wearisome kind of game—political game. I mean the quarry which even when it is knocked down can not be suppress; human wild beasts which you never succeed in putting to rout, because they never either submit to or acknowledge defeat. In Africa you will find no great game, but such beasts as retreat before your rifle if you merely threaten and alarm them, and, when you kill them, loyally remain dead and give you no further trouble. In Africa you will at last experience the joy of being irresistible and therefore always in the right."

In a more serious tone the *Gaulois* (Paris) expresses the wonder felt by Frenchmen at the President's intention to become an editor. Most republicans, we are told, think that the head of a government, on vacating his office, should vanish into obscurity like a retired station-master; should apply himself to social and political studies, as unnoticed and silent as a worker in embroidery; or should write papers doomed to be unread and to arouse nothing but universal inattention. So Frenchmen are astonished, even dumfounded, to think that an ex-President should contemplate again joining in the political fray and interesting himself in the elections. Cincinnatus, this writer reminds us, returned from the dictatorship to his plow—a nonsensical and theatrical exhibition of vanity. "If the lines of a newspaper are more attractive to Mr. Roosevelt than the lines of a plowed field, that is only because he feels that, according to the expression of Balzac, 'they bear the most glorious of crops.'"

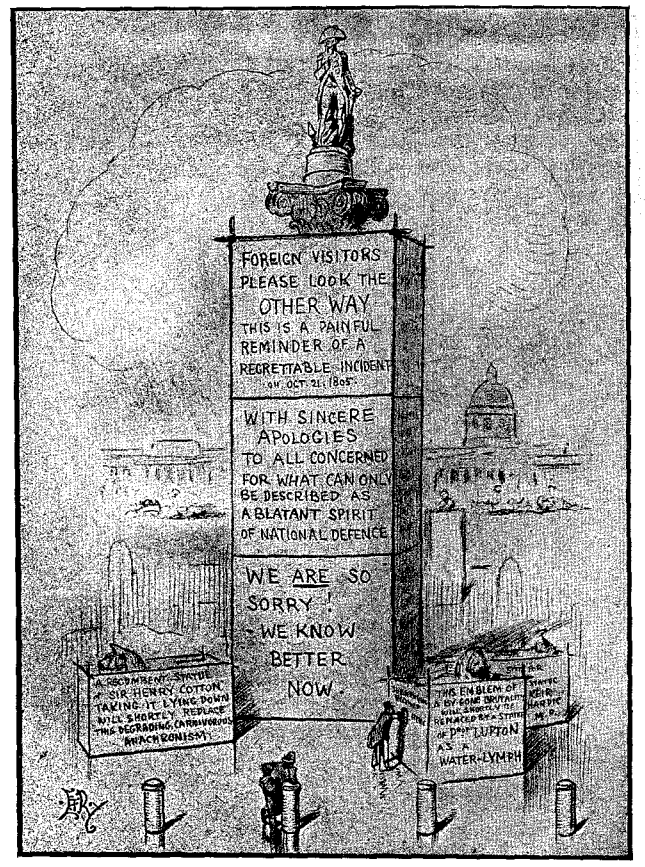
The author of this article, in accordance with French editorial usage, signs his name, Raymond Lécuyer. He is a well-known political writer for the *Gaulois* and here gives many reasons why the President of the United States has chosen well. He cites as examples Thiers and Lamartine, one of whom was editor before, the other after, he had served in the Government. Besides, he adds with the naive pride of a journalist, "the government of a great country is the best school of journalism." He proceeds in the following strain:

"To be able to know men, to understand their idiosyncrasies, to gather information about facts and ideas with exactness and rapidity, to take large views of questions as a whole, while not sacrificing a regard for details, to unite the faculty of reflection with promptness of decision, patience with bold initiative—these are the qualifications of a man capable of ruling a state, and likewise of a man who would succeed as editor of a paper. To preside

THE DANCE OF PEACE.

WILLIAM—"I am strongly armed, my dear, and quite able to protect you."

PEACE—"I wish you would take your armor off—you're breaking my ribs!" —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).


FOREIGN VISITORS PLEASE LOOK THE OTHER WAY
THIS IS A PAINFUL REMINDER OF A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT ON OCT. 21. 1805.
WITH SINCERE APOLOGIES TO ALL CONCERNED FOR WHAT CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS A BLATANT SPIRIT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
WE ARE SO SORRY! WE KNOW BETTER NOW.

"TRAFALGAR DAY" AS SOME PEOPLE WOULD PERHAPS PREFER IT.

(Dedicated to those, in and out of Parliament, whom the cap fits.)
—*Punch* (London).

THE NEW ERA OF PEACE.

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over a republic is an admirable training for one who would preside over a great newspaper."

The readers of the organ of which Mr. Roosevelt presumably is to be the ruling spirit are assured that they have a safe guide through the labyrinth of political opinion. To quote the words of Mr. Lécuyer:

"Mr. Roosevelt's readers can not in any case charge him with ignorance of the subjects he treats. This reproach of ignorance is often brought against journalists who have neglected to become heads of the state before accepting an editorial desk. People who go regularly to the newsstand to select a journal from which they may borrow their opinions and theories of current events . . . will agree in believing that a man like Roosevelt will exhibit clear and precise views on the existing relations between the United States and Europe, or the question of trusts, and will be able to present an abstract of the news without drawing on a second-hand authority for his facts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY GERMANY SUPPORTS TURKEY

GERMANY professes opposition to Turkish dismemberment in the Balkans and has even been accused of urging the Porte to march against Bulgaria. But Germany's dominating influence in Turkey is thought by some to be merely the prolog to a vast scheme of imperial aggrandizement. Thus the German papers, such as the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, speak more or less plainly of the plans German statesmen are making with regard to German influence, not only in the Near East, but in the Far East, and her eventual share as a sea power in controlling the Pacific. India is included in the program as a sphere for German activity. The ostensible purpose of Germany's railroad-building in Near Asia is the promotion of her trade, but *The National Review* (London), which is distinctly anti-German, altho credited as being an organ of the Court, thinks that India is the object that Germany holds in view. The term "Germanic Pan-Islamism" is becoming suggestively familiar, and Germany's action in Morocco, her recognition of Mulai Hafid, her aim at a footing on the Persian Gulf are all credited to her ambition to have a free hand, if not a controlling share, in the trade of India and the Far East and to be recognized by China and Japan as a naval Power in the Pacific. Such at least is the belief of the English anti-German press as represented by the review above cited.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

The Bandits discussing the disposal of their victims.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

A perspicuous and exhaustive treatment of this point is to be found in the last number of the most weighty of Italian political reviews, the *Rivista d'Italia* (Rome). The writer, Mr. Enrico Insabato, thinks that at the Berlin Conference Bismarck actually hoodwinked England while handing over Egypt to her tender mercies. Germany now carries out his policy.

KEEPING IN WITH THE HARE.

GERMAN KAISER (to hare)—"Dear old chap, you mustn't think I'm hunting you. I'm just running beside my friend here, to save him from feeling lonely." —*Punch* (London).

Ingratiating himself with Turkey, the Kaiser resorts to every measure to convince the Turks that German Pan-Islamism is a thing to be taken in earnest. It was the declaration of Sir Ashmead Bartlett that "Germany had swallowed Turkey whole." As a proof of this we learn that Germany has now three trunk lines of railroads and branches in Asia Minor traversing severally 1,033, 200, and 67 kilometers. An irade granting the extension of this system was granted in 1902, and actual work on the extension is now being contemplated. A crisis will not be reached, Mr. Insabato thinks, until the work is finished and the Persian Gulf is reached by a German locomotive. The question will then lie between Germans and English, but "altho some cries of alarm are being already raised, it is probable that the present peace will continue for several years."

But the ultimate aim of Germany, her friendship with Turkey being the first step in its attainment, is the control not only of Egypt, Turkey, and India through "German Pan-Islamism," but also of the Pacific Ocean, or at least the joint control. We read in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is strongly interested in the extension of German commercial ascendency, the following cautious hints on this subject:

"Who knows what is going to happen in the Pacific in days that are coming, days too that are not quite so far off as some believe? The question, of course, can only be decided by the Powers which have powerful fleets. With them lies the future of the Pacific. We might very reasonably expect that England would be glad to see that Germany has a fleet, if only both nations could come to an agreement as to their particular objects, amid the disputes that are sure to eventuate. At present it is not apparent what interests Germany has to warrant the entrance of her ships into the Pacific, and we scarcely believe that it is quite plain that England would be glad to see the German fleet on hand there. The Japanese-American peril is not at present of such a definite character as warrants any expression of opinion in the matter."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE REAL RULERS OF RUSSIA

THE secret of Russia's imperial administration is explored by Mr. Victor E. Marsden in a penetrating study in the London *Evening Standard*. Russia is not governed by the Douma, he points out, for this body is a string of marionettes under control of Mr. Stolypine. Nor by the Council of State, for their arms are not long enough to reach, nor their ears sharp enough to hear what is going on in the valley of the Volga. The Czar is certainly not the ruler of the Russian Empire. He lives in a seclusion almost as deep as that of Philip II. in the cell of the Escurial, and does what his ministers tell him must be done. Mr. Marsden thinks that the military governors of the provinces, "the satraps" as they are called, are at present accountable for the evil as well as the good of the present régime. You can not learn the real condition of Russia merely by visiting St. Petersburg. Russia appears best, but most unreal, in this splendid capital.

It is only in the provinces that the men who rule Russia are seen and known in their true colors. Some of these provinces rival empires in extent, and more than one of them is often put under the irresponsible charge of one man who rules by martial law. Says Mr. Marsden, contrasting the work of a paper bureaucracy and their agents of flesh and blood:

"In the provinces there are plenty of men, and only one piece of paper, that which provides, under the various names of 'enhanced defense,' 'extraordinary defense,' martial law, and state of siege, that one man shall be empowered to act as he thinks best for his own conscience, his career, his friends, his country, or his Czar, without being hampered in his actions by any considerations of the law or any other pieces of paper howsoever named. These men are all of them military generals, not one of them has had any kind of training in the arts of civil administration, and half of them are 'heroes' of the Russo-Japanese war. And they are absolute despots in their own territory, which varies from a tract of country the size of England to one bigger than Europe, with populations under them averaging ten million souls. The position is an appalling one, both for these 'satraps,' as they are popularly called nowadays, and for the millions under them."

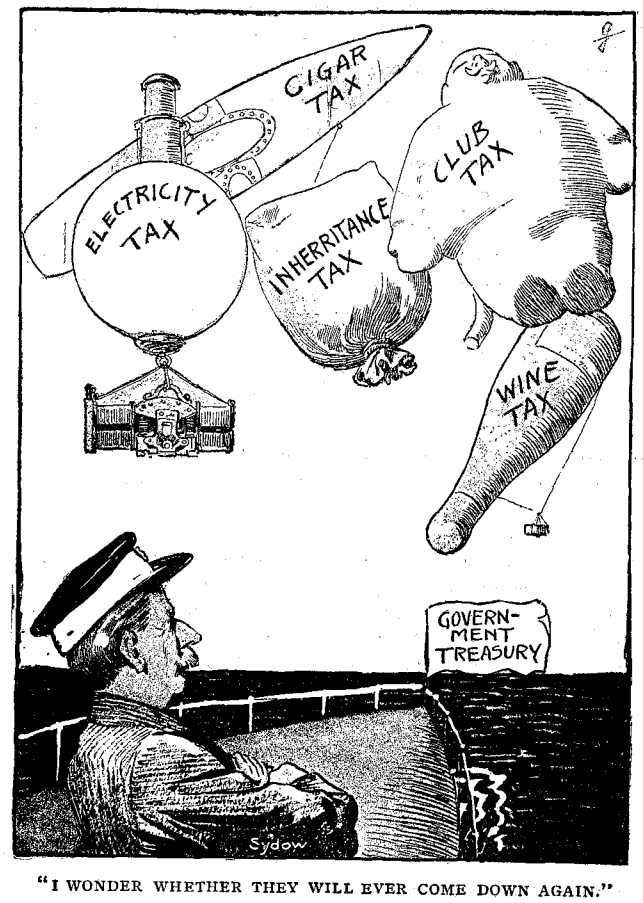
The prosperity of Russia is hampered immensely by these "satraps." One of them, General Herschelmann, prevented the opening of a cotton-spinning mill in Moscow after the thousand preliminaries for its inauguration had been gone through and all was ready for getting up steam, on the plea that Katharine, more than a century ago, had forbidden new factories to be opened in Moscow, as "various factories in Moscow use up an enormous amount of fuel, thereby unduly enhancing the price for the citizens." This typical satrap is thus described:

"General Herschelmann (it is noteworthy that so many of them bear German names), the Governor-General of Moscow, has jurisdiction over fourteen provinces of Central Russia. He has the unique distinction of being the only surviving general of the Russo-Japanese war who is known to have personally been present in action, and to have done his best to get killed with honor in the rank he then held of major-general. He enjoys the altogether exceptional respect which is paid in Russia to those who are distinctively called 'fighting generals,' but he makes no pretense of any kind to be a civil administrator, or what is understood elsewhere in the world by the word 'governor.' The civil duties of his post are frankly beyond his comprehension, a fact which he makes no attempt to conceal from his friends. If the 'satrap' feels hampered by his post, his feelings of discomfort are nothing to those of the millions to whom his word is law."

It is, however, only fair to add that the general population in provincial Russia can not be ruled in any other way than by a rod of iron. Hence the "satrap system" is, from one point of view, its own justification, and Mr. Marsden concludes with the remark:

"The 'satrap' system, as we have seen above, is entirely bad from the point of view of civil progress, but Moscow merchants are forgetting a little early that to the 'satraps,' with their purely military views in 'political' matters, is owing the comparative immunity from the crimes of violence that not so long ago kept every capitalist in a chronic state of panic."

THE GERMAN TAXPAYER AS MAZEPPA.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



"I WONDER WHETHER THEY WILL EVER COME DOWN AGAIN."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

WHY GERMANS COME TO AMERICA.

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ARGENTINA'S STRANGE FEMINISM

IT would seem to some, perhaps, as if the woman movement in Argentina has gone just a little too far. Women have become fully masculinized in the arts and sciences; they are represented in most of the professions, but so little has this made them cooperators with men that it has actually isolated them from the interests, the associations, and even the society of those nearest and dearest to them of the other sex. This paradoxical condition of things is described by an Italian lady, Gina Lombroso Ferrero, in *La Revue* (Paris). She begins by describing the effect which North America has produced by teaching the world "to judge the condition of woman by the degree of masculinization she has attained, that is, by the aptitude she exhibits for those professions the exercise of which has so far been confined to the other sex." Judged by this standard the Argentine women have been very much masculinized indeed. We read:

"The woman in Argentina, from this point of view, occupies a position of the first order. I have known at Buenos Aires numerous doctresses who practise medicine, surgery, dentistry, and obstetrics. I have attended a meeting at the Academy of Medicine over which a doctress presided. I have visited a school of nurses which was founded and directed by a woman. I have frequently heard the addresses of women who had received degrees and decorations. . . . I have heard women in the drawing-rooms to which I was invited executing pieces of music composed by themselves. I have seen the medal which a woman ambulance attendant won upon the field of battle. I have read the stories, the poems, the school-books, the novels, the magazine articles, and scientific treatises, as well as the manuals of medicine, which the women of Argentina have written. I have admired in the Parliament-house at Buenos Aires the statues and bas-reliefs and the monument of Tucuman which have been produced by the chisel of a woman sculptor. . . . If, therefore, in Argentina the woman wishes to be masculinized, the door is assuredly open for her."

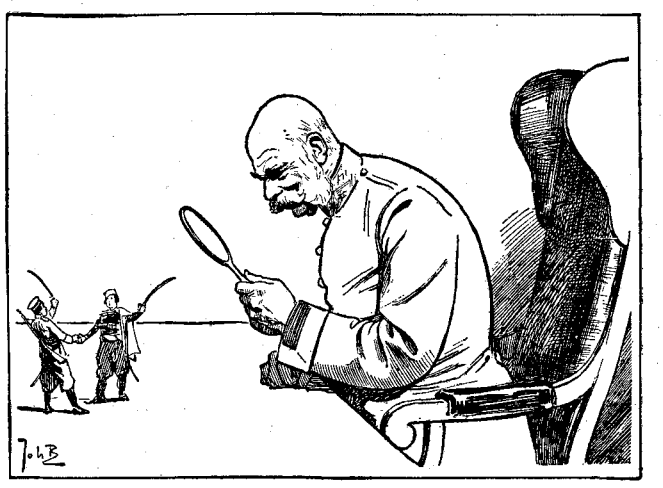
But this claim for equal rights, so fully conceded in Argentina, has been bought at the price of feminine isolation. The more woman has become like to and equal to man, the more has she become separated from him. In Europe the woman from her birth to her death shares the life of the man, be he father, husband, or son. In the rural districts of Italy are seen men and women working together in the fields. The same is the case whether a man be a shoemaker, a ropemaker, or what not. In the upper classes of Europe, in science, commerce, literature, or politics, the woman, mother, daughter, wife, or sister, is the inspirer and associate of the man. A woman governs Holland, and in England, Russia, Italy, and Germany the sovereign is accompanied on great state occasions by his consort. Far different is Argentina thus described by this writer:

"The case is different in Argentina. A sort of reciprocal fear seems to raise an insurmountable barrier between the men and the women. Whether at home, in the street, at banquets and public promenades, in the theaters or schools, the two sexes, as if by a tacit understanding, keep each other at a respectful distance. What most strikes the foreigner who walks in Buenos Aires, whether he traverse the narrow streets where the traffic of foot passengers is more crowded than in either London or Paris, or saunter through the broad avenues where tram-cars, carriages, automobiles pass and repass each other, is the absence of women. . . . She acts, not as an associate of the man, but as a rival, and in the same house we find an antagonism existing between husband and wife, mother and son."

The social reformers of Argentina are beginning to think that women are being too highly educated. They do not make themselves necessary to the interests and happiness of the men. They neglect children and household duties. The feminist movement in Argentina has therefore taken an opposite direction to that of Europe and North America. At Buenos Aires an institution has been founded by the new feminists called *Escuela de Hogar*, "The School of the Hearth," in which are taught all the arts that make the home what it should be. Sewing, and the whole circle of domestic economy, including the care of children, are comprized in the curriculum. This movement, in opposition to the excessive ambition which women in Argentina have shown for proficiency in the arts of men, will doubtless result, says this writer, in "the re-establishment of those feminine arts" which alone can render the woman a welcome and fit partner and associate of the man.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SERVIA'S FURY AND THE CAUSE OF IT

THE significance of Servia as a factor in the present Balkan imbroglio seems to be somewhat underrated or misunderstood by the general press. And indeed at first sight nothing seems so inexplicable as the excitement and indignation which Austria's seizure of the two Turkish provinces occasioned at Belgrade. Crown Prince George of Servia is said to have exclaimed that he was willing to die in opposing Austria's designs, and Peter



FRANCIS JOSEPH—"I don't like to hurt these peppery little fellows, but they really must behave."
—*Amsterdammer.*

I. was in danger of losing the loyalty of his people because he seemed willing to acquiesce in the action of Francis Joseph. In like measure was Montenegro thrown into agitation. A writer in *Le Tour du Monde* (Paris) casts the clearest light on this aspect of the Balkan question. As the Slavs long for a territory where they may establish Pan-Slavism, as the Germans desire a Pan-Germanism, the Moslems a Pan-Islamism, and the Magyars a Pan-Magyarism, so do the Serbs aspire after a state of things where Servia shall be an empire of Pan-Serbism. When Austria annexed the two Balkan provinces which were under the suzerainty of Turkey she put off indefinitely the day of Servian reunion. The blow was felt in Servia and Montenegro simply because the majority of the population in these two provinces are of Servian nationality. The figures are given by the journal named as follows:

"In Servia the population amounts to about 7,500,000, of which 2,332,000 are Serbs; 90,000 Rumanians; 50,000 Bohemians; 8,000 Germans; 600 Hebrews; 2,000 Hungarians, and the balance of divers nationalities. Thus the Serbs comprize 90 per cent. of the inhabitants. In Montenegro the whole population, with the exception of 12,000 Albanians, is entirely Serb, and numbers 250,000 souls. In Bosnia-Herzegovina an immense majority of the people are of pure Servian blood. Mr. De Kallay, the eminent administrator of Bosnia-Herzegovina, declares that 'in Bosnia and Herzegovina, under three religious names, there is but one people, the Serbs.' In the whole extent of these provinces there are numbered 1,600,000 souls. The Servian language is universally spoken in these two States. Even in Dalmatia and in a part of Croatia a dialect of this tongue is current.

"Thus the Serbs have been directly touched to the quick by the political changes which have taken place in the Balkan Peninsula."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NUTS AS FOOD

THE death of a prominent Southern judge last week from eating too many peanuts brings up sharply the question of the value or harm of nuts as food. Some advisers make remarkable claims for the nut diet, while others warn us that nuts are indigestible. We find the whole subject treated in an informing and illuminating way by Prof. M. E. Jaffa, who holds the chair of nutrition in the University of California, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 332 of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Professor Jaffa believes that the time when nuts were considered as a luxury, or as something to be eaten at odd times, is rapidly passing away. He says:

"In earlier days the native hickories, butternuts, walnuts, chestnuts, pecans, and many other nuts found in the United States were to be had in country regions for the gathering and were of no commercial importance. . . . In general, conditions have changed and our principal native nuts are now staple market commodities and bring good prices. At the same time, owing to changes in market conditions, and to the growing of foreign nuts in quantity in this country, the price of the imported nuts has dropt so that they are well within the reach of the majority. . . . . .

"The increased demand for nuts is due in the main to two causes, namely, a better appreciation of their appetizing qualities and the numerous ways in which they form a palatable addition to the diet of the average family, and, secondly, to their use by the vegetarians and persons of similar belief—a group small in proportion to the total population, but still fairly large numerically—who use nuts, and more particularly the peanut, as a substitute for meat and other nitrogenous and fatty foods.

"Even a cursory examination of the journals devoted to cookery and other branches of home economics and of the various books which are published on the subject will show the fairly general use of nuts for making soups, for stuffing poultry, for nut-butters, nut salads, cakes, salted nuts, and other dishes, and indeed several volumes devoted exclusively to nut-cookery have been published.

"Many special nut foods, such as malted nuts, meat substitutes, etc., have been devised and extensively advertised by the manufacturers for general use in the diet and for the special needs of vegetarians and fruitarians. It is said that some of these American nut products contain soy beans, but apparently the peanut plays a very important part in their composition."

The edible part of nuts is generally, the writer goes on to say, a highly concentrated food, containing little water and no fat. The quantity of starch is also small, and the mineral matter relatively large. Nuts have a reputation for indigestibility, but it is probable, we are told, that much of this is due to insufficient mastication and to the fact that they are usually eaten when not needed, as after a hearty meal or late at night. We read:

"Too much stress can not be laid on the necessity of thorough mastication of nuts. This is emphasized by the results obtained with one of the subjects at the California station, a man at moderately active work, who ate largely of nuts but did not properly masticate his food. The coefficients of digestibility of the food were far lower than for other subjects who chewed their food thoroughly. The experiment with fruit and nut diets in general indicate that nut protein is as easily, even if not quite so completely, digested as protein from bread and milk. . . . . .

"Nuts may be readily used as staple articles of diet, as an ingredient in salads and in soups, as a stuffing for poultry, in the making of desserts, and in many other ways. Wild turkey stuffed with pecan nuts is a dish popular with old Virginia cooks, just as goose stuffed with chestnuts is prized in Germany. Salted nuts and nuts crystallized in sugar are very common accompaniments of other foods. In general, the nuts rich in protein and fat should be used in combination with carbohydrate foods, as bread, fruit, green vegetables, etc., while such nuts as the chestnut, which do not contain much protein or fat, but are rich in carbohydrates, may be properly combined with meats, milk and cream, eggs, and other foods containing protein and fat.

"Since nuts are relished by most persons, are nutritious, and may be readily used by themselves and in various palatable combinations as an integral part of the diet, they have a legitimate place in the menu. Those who, for any reason, wish to live on vegetable foods and dairy products or any form of vegetarian or fruitarian diet will almost inevitably look to nuts, particularly such as the peanut, for a considerable portion of their total nutritive material. A fruit and nut diet may be arranged to furnish sufficient protein, mainly from nuts, to satisfy the requirements of the body, but the consensus of opinion of well-informed physiologists seems to be that such a diet is not generally advisable nor to be recommended for the majority of mankind in place of the more usual mixt diet. It should also be remembered that numerous experiments have shown that the protein from a mixt diet has a higher coefficient of digestibility than nut protein, which indicates that the protein of nuts is the less economically utilized by the body. The argument which is so often advanced that primitive man lived on nuts and fruits exclusively and hence his descendants should do so is not generally accepted."

The writer goes on to enumerate and describe the various types of prepared nut foods that have been put on the market in recent years. These include "nut butters," made from finely ground nuts, with or without water, oil, and salt; nut pastes, containing sugar and used by confectioners; nut preserves, such as the well-known *glacé* chestnuts; nut flours and meals, especially almond meal, which has long been in use, and chestnut flour, which is a common article of diet in parts of Italy; nut candies, which are familiar to all; and "nut coffees." Summing up, Professor Jaffa says:

"It may be said that nuts are a very concentrated food, even more so than cheese, but when rationally used they are well assimilated and may form a part of a well-balanced diet. . . . For most families it is undoubtedly wiser to use nuts as part of the regular diet than as a condiment or supplement to an otherwise hearty meal.

"Vegetarians and others who use nuts in place of meat should not depend upon them as the main food supply, but should supplement them with more bulky foods with a low content of protein and fat. As a whole, nuts may be classed among the staple foods and not simply as food accessories. At usual prices, nuts are reasonable sources of protein and energy. Peanuts supply protein and energy very cheaply, even compared with such staple foods as bread and beans. There are a number of nut foods on the market, but it may be stated that there is little to be gained from the standpoint of food value or economy in their use in place of the ordinary nuts and home-made nut products, especially by healthy persons who are willing to masticate their food thoroughly and to use nuts in reasonable combinations. Unless something has been added, the nutritive materials in such special preparations can not be greater than the nuts from which they are made, tho in the mechanical condition or in some other way the foods may be better fitted for ready assimilation. Furthermore, nut butters and similar foods give a pleasant variety to the diet, and they are relished by many who would not care for the unprepared nuts."

HOW BABIES HATE LIGHT—The attitude of the baby toward light, says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in *The Success Magazine* (New York, November), is widely different from ours. He goes on:

"Light is one of the most stimulating and attractive things in the world to us; and the brighter, the better. Witness the glitter of the gin palace and the blaze of Coney Island. But to a poor blinking tot of a baby it is as dazzling and irritating as it is grateful to us. His chief objection to the new world in which he finds himself, if he could put it in words, would be, 'It's so beastly light.' He is born a caveman in more senses than one. While the rooms which he occupies should get plenty of sunshine, this should never be allowed to shine directly into his eyes or full upon his face. He has neither pigment in his tender skin nor hair on the top of his pink little head to protect him against the light-rays; and it is little short of 'cruelty to animals' to lay an unfortunate baby on his back in a trough-like perambulator or baby-buggy, so deep and well padded that he can not even squirm; to load him down with clothing and wraps, or even actually strap him down, so that he can lift neither hand nor foot; and then to wheel him about for hours with his little face turned up to the full glare of the light

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and even the direct rays of the sun. Here is where the foundation of many a case of headache, of irritable nerves, of fretfulness—with its accompanying indigestion and sleeplessness—is laid. Look at the faces of these poor little human cocoons and you will see, three times out of five, that while they are bravely trying to make the best of it and to accept it good-humoredly, their tiny countenances are wrinkled into one universal frown of perplexity and protest. By all means get the baby into the open air, day and night, but see to it that his eyes are protected from the direct glare either by hood or sunshade or by turning his back to it."

TO GLUE ON HORSESHOES

NO one who has seen a horse shod has probably failed to be struck with the crudeness and probable painfulness of the operation. Is there no way to protect a horse's foot except to nail a piece of iron directly to the hoof? Some reformers think that there is another way, and they are trying to introduce a shoe of leather, cemented to the bottom of the hoof. Some of these suggestions are discust by Francis Marre, in a contribution to *Cosmos* (Paris, September 5). Says Mr. Marre:

"The problem of avoiding the wear on the hoofs of domestic animals of the horse family, in conditions under which their services are ordinarily utilized, has been hitherto solved by shoeing; but as practised at present this process can not be considered excellent. It is inconvenient for the organ that it is designed to protect, and it is also barbarous.

"Shoeing necessitates serious precautions against bruising or wounding the horse's foot. Even when well done it includes operations that, in the long run, injuriously affect the structure and normal growth of the hoof, which is evidently not intended to be pierced with nails or to undergo repeated contact with red-hot iron. These processes . . . often make the hoof fragile and brittle.

"Again . . . tho the operation is not, properly speaking, a source of great suffering when properly done, it is still a painful one. This latter consideration is one of those that Mr. Laurence Schwab, of New York, regards as arguing in favor of the use of his method for replacing the piece of nailed iron by a real shoe. The iron shoe solidly nailed to the horse's foot was an advance over processes less painful for the horse, but more complicated and less stable. From the point of view of stability it presents, for the driver or rider, the maximum of surety from all standpoints and on all kinds of roads. Before it, recourse was had, to avoid wearing the hoof, to iron shoes attached by other methods. The Roman shoe was formed of a full plate of metal with a turned-up front from which proceeded a sort of handle bearing upon the front of the hoof. The rear part of the shoe, which was slightly raised, followed the shape of the foot. It ended at the middle of the back edge, in a buckle to which a strap was fastened. The handle, buckle, and strap evidently served to fasten the shoe to the horse's foot.

"The Roman horsemen must have rapidly acquired great skill in putting on these shoes, but stoppages and accidents of all sorts were much more to be feared than with a method of fastening the shoe to the hoof itself and doing away with buckles and straps, which are always liable to be displaced or broken. . . . . .

The shoe invented by Mr. Schwab . . . has for its object the doing away with the brutal driving of nails into the hoof and the contact of red-hot iron. Nevertheless, it adheres directly to the base of the hoof, for such adherence seems to be indispensable. Shoeing by means of nails was adopted to obtain just this advantage and to avoid the inconveniences of a less firm method of fastening. Adherence is obtained in the Schwab process by a mixture of gutta-percha and asphalt, which unites intimately, quickly, and firmly the base of the hoof to the shoe. This sort of quick-setting cement gives a perfect and non-resistant contact.

"As to the shoe itself . . . it is of leather, but may be made, according to circumstances, more or less thick, simple, double, or reenforced, depending on the kind of horse and the nature of the services demanded. It would seem easy to adapt to the leather shoe outer nails which shall prevent the animal's slipping on the ice, in cases where this special form of shoeing appears to be necessary.

"The adherent shoe proposed by Mr. Schwab has been experimented upon publicly, and the results are very encouraging. Other inventors, in particular in our own country [France], are studying processes for replacing the nailed shoe for domestic animals, but hitherto the precise way in which they are working has not been made known.

"In fact, in all the operations performed with a view to prevention of wear of the hoof—that is to say, the horny envelop of the third phalange of the only toe of the horse's foot—we must take care not to wound the foot itself.

"It is thus legitimate to seek a substitute for the iron shoe. But it is also necessary that the adherence of the protective layer should be excellent, and that the protective substance should not interfere with the horse's gait either by its weight or its size. The experiments due to Mr. Schwab's initiative are perhaps too limited to solve the problem definitely, but it is worth while calling to it the attention of those likely to be interested."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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HUDSON MAXIM,

Whose invention makes the report of a rifle inaudible 150 feet away.

THE MAXIM NOISELESS RIFLE—A test, made August 24 at the Springfield Armory, of the noiseless rifle invented by Hudson Maxim, is described in *Machinery* (New York, November). Says this paper:

"The test demonstrated that the report of a service army rifle was so reduced by the device as to be inaudible at a distance of 150 feet from the person firing. The invention is of a nature similar to the muffler of a gas-engine. Its essential parts are a valve that closes the bore of the gun immediately after the projectile has passed the valve. This closure of the valve prevents the sudden expansion of the gases, the gases being emitted slowly. The result is that the characteristic report of a rifle is reduced three-fourths in loudness, it being judged by the officials who were present that the efficiency of the apparatus was about 74 per cent. In the report of the test it is stated that upon firing, the report was like the snapping of one's fingers accompanied by a slight hissing as the gases escaped. The sound of the hammer striking the firing-pin was much sharper than the report of the piece. The invention appears to be entirely practicable and it is thought that it will work a revolution in warfare. The firing-line of an army equipped with noiseless and smokeless rifles will be very hard to locate, as there will be neither noise nor smoke to guide the observer as to the position of the enemy. A dangerous feature of the new weapon is that it lends itself admirably to the cowardly assassin. With a noiseless gun it will be possible to shoot down a man in the street without alarming the police. On the other hand, as a game gun the new rifle will be highly prized, it being possible with it to shoot an animal without scaring the remainder of the herd; but even that has its drawback, as it will tend to make the business of pot-hunting successful."

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THE PREHISTORIC LAKE-DWELLERS

SOME of the most recent investigations of these people, who attained a respectable degree of civilization in Switzerland before the dawn of history and then disappeared, leaving no records but the charred stumps of the piles on which their lake-dwellings were built and the broken remains of weapons and domestic implements preserved in the mud below, are summarized in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 26). Says this paper, speaking first of the epoch-making discoveries in prehistoric archeology made about sixty years ago:

"When these memorable discoveries . . . were published, the most incredulous had to own themselves convinced that man had appeared on the earth at an epoch much earlier than had been supposed; it was proved that he had been the witness of the last of the great phenomena to which the earth owes its present configuration, and that he had been a contemporary of the almost fabulous animals of the close of the Tertiary epoch, such as the *Elephas primigenius*, the *Rhinoceros tichorrhinus*, and the *Hippopotamus major*. Prehistoric archeology thereafter acquired a capital importance; investigations were undertaken on all sides, and there were soon evidences sufficient to establish a chronology on a scientific basis, altho the remains of primitive industry, discovered in geologic strata, have revealed to us only in part the customs of our ancestors.

"The most remarkable specimens of ancient human industry have been furnished by lake-bottoms, chiefly those of Switzerland, where no one would have dreamed of looking for them, if chance had not revealed them.

"In 1853, the waters of the lake of Zurich being very low because of a severe winter which lessened the usual flow from the glaciers, the inhabitants of Ober Meilen, one of the villages on the east shore, discovered in the mud the ends of wooden piles and utensils of stone, horn, and bronze, the result of human labor.

"Dr. Keller, to whom these were referred, concluded, after a very close study of the objects, that the piles had once served as supports for a platform on which had been built houses that, after long habitation, had finally been destroyed by fire. . . . . .

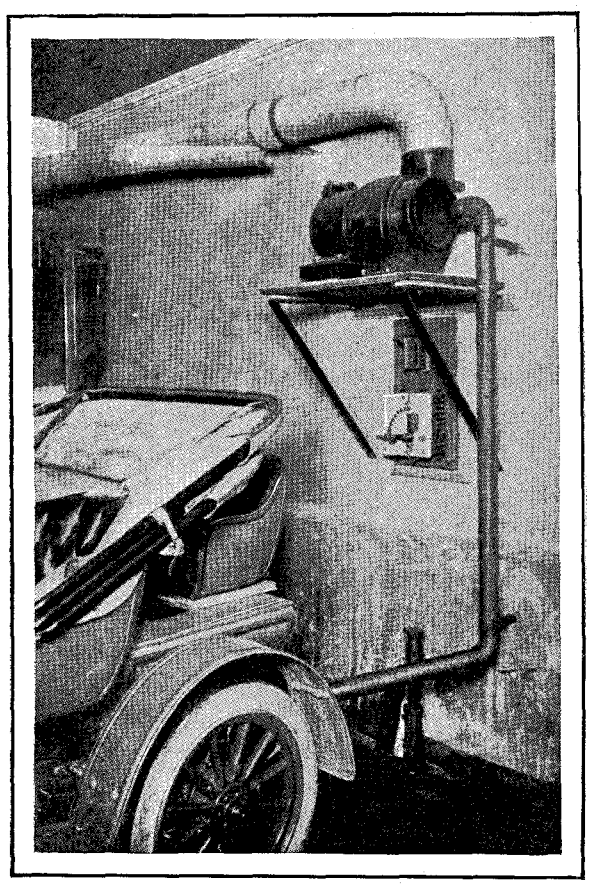
"Following this sensational discovery, investigations were made throughout the whole Alpine region, and there were exhumed a considerable quantity of prehistoric utensils from three hundred and thirty-five lacustrine stations scattered over forty-five lakes or bogs. We may thus reconstruct, on their larger lines, the customs of the lake-dwellers, without being able to get at the slightest indication of the date of their existence, even approximately.

"Do we know how many thousands of years ago they lived? G. de Mortellet, basing his conclusions on the duration of glacial phenomena, fixes the appearance of man on the earth at about 238,000 years ago. Without discussing the exactness of this approximation, we may admit with certainty that a long series of centuries elapsed between this appearance and the existence of the lake-dwellers of the stone age, and that a lapse of time equally considerable separated these primitive peoples from their successors of the bronze age, but we are able to make only very vague hypotheses without any exact evaluation of time."

The lake-dwellers have been thought to be immigrants who entered Europe by way of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean coast, and thence followed up the Danube and its tributaries. Their habitations show quite an advanced degree of civilization. Besides the remains of the piles and platforms on which their houses were built, the ruins of one of the houses were discovered at Schussenried in 1876. This was about 30 by 20 feet, with a partition dividing it into two rooms. The door was about 3 feet wide and near it were the remains of a fireplace. The lake-villages sometimes cover a square mile or more; they were joined to the shore, 300 to 600 feet distant, by a passageway 4 to 10 feet wide. The remains found in these villages indicate that the inhabitants, even in the stone age, understood how to weave linen, make bread, utilize domestic animals in agriculture, use all sorts of tools, such as stone axes and saws, rope, bone needles, pestles, picks, etc. Pottery was made on a vast scale and was sometimes decorated. The age of bronze added a great number of new arms and instruments—beautiful swords, lances, knives, razors, scissors, etc., also jewelry such as bracelets, pins, pendants, and mirrors. The religious rites practised by these people may even be inferred, in some degree, from objects found in the lakes. They seem to have worshiped the bull, as a symbol of physical force. According to Professor Virchow, the skulls found in the lake-villages indicate that the lake-dwellers rose continually in the scale of intelligence until, in the bronze age, they were mingled with a new immigrant race which finally absorbed them entirely.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POISONOUS MOTOR GASES

THAT the gases from the exhaust of an automobile are often vile of odor we all know too well. We are assured by a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, October 24) that they are also poisonous, and he gives good reason for this opinion. The injurious character of smoke and fumes from an ill-cared-for exhaust are recognized publicly in Paris, the writer says, where



A NEW DEVICE TO PREVENT SMOKE IN A GARAGE.

A pipe fitted to the exhaust of a car carries the smoke out of the building into the open air. It is in use in the garage of the Automobile Club of France.

their absence, due to police prohibition, is quite noticeable. The London police, on the other hand, are quite indifferent to them. Here in New York, apparently, they are regarded as objectionable in Central Park, but quite the proper thing on a crowded street. The nuisance is on the increase in London, the writer thinks, and it is to be feared that it is also getting more common on this side of the water. We read:

"Not only is the smell very disagreeable, but there are good grounds for saying that the fumes are injurious to health. The smell is probably due to methane and acetylene, products of the imperfect combustion of vaporized petrol, but under such conditions a considerable quantity of carbon monoxid is produced. A good many cases of serious illness due to the inhalation of the fumes of burning petrol have been recorded in the medical journals

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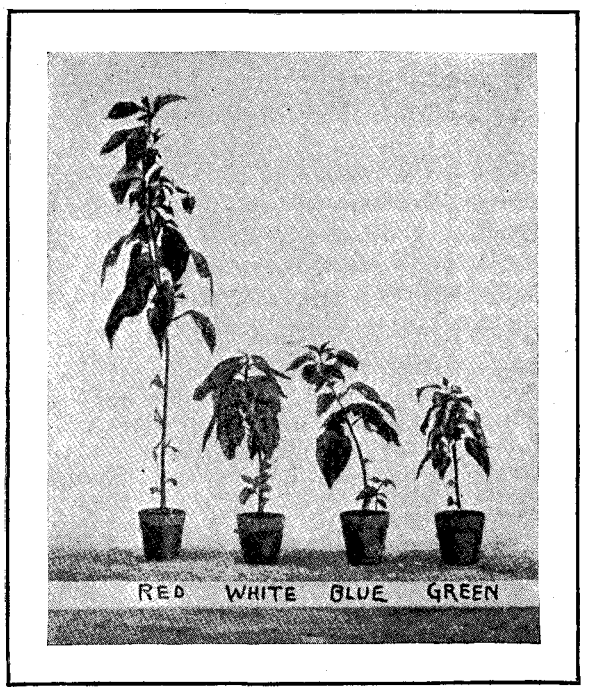
during the last few years. Most of these have been instances of acute poisoning occurring in men who had been for some time in a confined space where a motor was running. In these cases some of the symptoms may have been due to methane or acetylene, and it has been contended that, altho carbon monoxid is a highly poisonous gas, yet in the open air it must be so rapidly diluted that it could produce no ill effects. This theory, however, minimizes the poisonous effect of this invisible odorless gas. In a submarine a leaky exhaust-valve from the petrol-engines is deadly, and the air all through the submarine may be rendered dangerous by carbon-monoxid gas, altho the air-feed of the engines takes a volume of fresh air through the hatch equivalent to the whole air space of the submarine every minute. This gives an idea of how poisonous the exhaust gases are. In one instance two crews were successively disabled within a few hours, and several cases of poisoning in the open air have occurred through fumes from the exhaust-pipe of a submarine (during the charging of the accumulators) getting into another submarine moored alongside, or into the cabins of the parent ship. In one case a man dropt suddenly in a cabin of which a porthole was open a few yards from a submarine. Fortunately some one heard him drop, and the doctor knew at once



BEGONIAS GROWN UNDER LIGHT OF DIFFERENT COLORS.

what had happened. It is not, therefore, surprizing to be told that policemen on duty regulating the traffic at crossings where many motor vehicles pass have complained of illness."

The symptoms of chronic poisoning by carbon monoxid, the writer goes on to tell us, are headache, neuralgic pains, cramps, and numbness in the limbs, breathlessness on slight exertion, anemia, and loss of flesh. Such symptoms may be observed in persons working in badly ventilated rooms warmed by slow-combustion stoves or badly constructed gas fires, or in attendants at gas-work retorts; but Sir William Gowers reports similar symptoms in an officer engaged in testing petrol-engines. To quote further:

"The risk therefore is one which can not be altogether ignored, and as its exclusion would have the additional advantage of preventing noxious odors in the streets, there are good grounds for asking the police authorities to act. It may be added that they could do so with eventual advantage to motorists themselves. Professor Hopkinson has proved that when an engine is working at its best efficiency it discharges no carbon monoxid, or practically none. In fact, as the carbon monoxid rises the efficiency curve falls, the gas being evidence of imperfect combustion. With an engine in bad adjustment carbon monoxid may be present to the extent of 10 per cent. of the exhaust gases, water vapor being left out of the calculation, whereas with proper adjustment petrol can be burnt in a motor-engine without the slightest trace of carbon monoxid occurring in the exhaust."

EFFECT OF COLORED LIGHT ON PLANTS

THE various effects of light of different colors on the growth of plants or of animals, their curative action in disease, etc., have been favorite subjects for experiment. Most experimenters have used colored glass, in which case the tints are obtained by subtraction from white light. The blue rays, for instance, obtained by passing ordinary light through blue glass, result from the fact that the glass absorbs all the other rays except the blue; there is no property in these blue rays that they did not possess before they passed through the glass. Hence if any color obtained in this way stimulates vegetation, it is because some hindrance due to the action of the other colors has been removed. The latest and most interesting experiments along this line are reported in an account contributed by Jacques Boyer to *La Nature* (Paris, October 10), of some recent French agricultural experiments. Says Mr. Boyer:

"We recognize nowadays that no living organism is responsible in itself alone for what it is; neither its form nor its properties result only from its own activity, but are explained by the whole course of circumstances under which it has developed; in a word, the state of an organism is the consequence of the conflict or reaction between its own interior forces and the exterior forces that continually tend to modify it; it is at the same time and by its nature a function of its condition in the period immediately preceding the present and of the environment in which its growth takes place. One of the great aims of biology is to study this environment in which life is modeled; to distinguish the various types of activity that compose it, and to note the importance and proper function of each. Amid these factors of evolution, the luminous radiations must doubtless play an important part, and their study, which has not yet greatly advanced, will one day furnish information that will be profitable not only in theory but in practise. . . . . .

"At the station of agricultural climatology at Juvisy, Mr. Camille Flammarion, with his assistant, Mr. Loisel, has been carrying on investigations, begun some time ago with the aid of Mr. George Mathieu, on the action of various kinds of radiation on plants.

"Every year he varies the subjects, and having observed sensitive-plants, begonias, pansies, and strawberries, he has now extended his experiments to oaks, ferns, and beans, in four different houses entirely glazed on all sides, one with transparent white glass, one with red, the third with green, and the fourth with blue. The panes are almost perfectly monochromatic, having been carefully examined with the spectroscope, and, as it is impossible to find violet glass in commerce, the experimenters have selected a blue as near it as possible.

"The four greenhouses are situated side by side in identical meteorologic conditions and are kept automatically at the same temperature.

"The observations on oaks and ferns confirm, in a general way, the results already obtained; under the influence of red light vegetables grow with great rapidity, whereas in blue they scarcely grow at all. Oaks grown in red light acquire a height four times as great as those grown in green. Toward the end of February, 1907, the leaves of oaks planted on March 6 preceding, in the white greenhouse, had turned completely yellow; only a few leaves of the trees in the red greenhouse had turned this color, and those in the green and blue houses had still a foliage of a beautiful green. . . . . .

"On the other hand, Messrs. Flammarion and Loisel have discovered several new facts regarding the movement of albuminoids in plants. They sowed beans in pots which they left in the open air until they sprouted, after which they distributed them in equal numbers among the various greenhouses. The same day they dug up some of the little shoots and analyzed them as as follows: Total nitrogen, 4.5 per cent.; albuminoid nitrogen, 0.276 per cent.

"A month afterward they dug up other shoots, then completely developed, with the following results:

	White.	Red	Green.	Blue.
Total nitrogen	5.11	6.06	6.32	6.82
Albuminoid	4.53	4.76	4.83	5.41

"These numbers force us to conclude that under all the colored glasses the proportion of nitrogen increases more than under the white glass, and that this increase is greater when the radiations are more fitted to act on the chlorophyl function. Besides, the

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production of beans was normal in the white and red houses (despite the yellowing of the leaves in the latter) and slight in the green and blue."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIGNS LIT UP BY BORROWED LIGHT

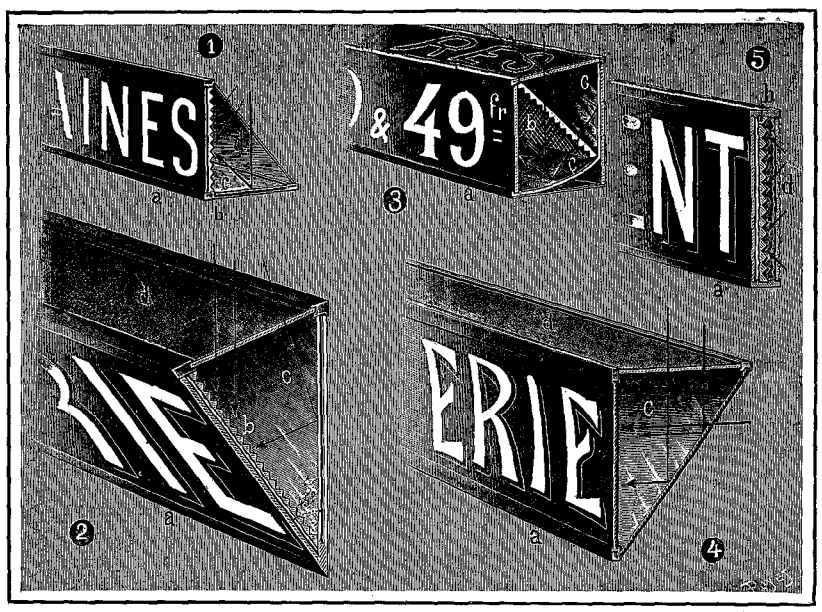
IS it stealing to gather up other people's light that is "lying around loose" in the streets, and use it for illuminating a sign? This somewhat abstruse ethical question seems to be involved in an ingenious French invention. The device makes use of prismatic glass and reflecting-mirrors in such a way as to gather up the diffused light from general street illumination by night or from the sky by day, and concentrate it upon the sign to which attention is to be called. The effect, we are told by Mr. Daniel Bellet in *La Nature* (Paris, October 10), is startlingly like that of a sign illuminated by electric or other lamps. Mr. Bellet's article is entitled "Luminous Signs without Sources of Light." He says:

"This designation, altho somewhat paradoxical, exactly corresponds to the reality of this very curious and original invention; . . . the fact is that the device, invented by a young engineer, Mr. Sage, . . . requires the use of no special source of light. . . . Naturally, however, the light comes from somewhere. It consists solely of the diffused light of the street, which is captured and gathered together by the apparatus—if we may use these expressions. This diffused light may come from the electric lamps along the public streets, from the brilliant windows of shops, or it may be ordinary daylight, even at the end of what seems to be a dark corridor. In such a passage, where, it would seem, there is no diffused light at all, the sign becomes luminous in the most curious way; before a store it produces the impression of an advertisement illuminated specially by some kind of lighting device. . . . . .

"These signs utilize not only the reflection of plane or curved mirrors, but the refraction of prisms, using the prismatic devices that are now so familiar, in which the glass captures the light and sends it toward places that need it specially. It is well known that a room fitted with such prisms is lighter when the window is closed than when it is open. It was necessary, of course, to study out many combinations, and the inventor has already built and put into service all sorts of devices, corresponding to every need that can be filled by a sign, either by day or by night. . . . .

"Take, for instance, a sign intended for the front of a store, which is to utilize the light of the street at about the height of the sign itself. The arrangement will have a triangular section, being formed of a metal box, with one of the sides adjoining the right angle in front. This is a vertical glass plate, bearing the words of the sign, either in color or not. . . . Behind this is a plate of parallel prisms. The hypothenuse of the triangle, the oblique side, is a plate of thin glass, used simply as a protection; the light-rays traverse this and strike the prism-glass. Others fall upon a horizontal mirror and thence reach the prisms. Thus a series of light-rays are collected and concentrated to illumine the transparent sign. It is almost stupefying to see how excellently this capture of luminous rays is effected; the inscription becomes absolutely brilliant and it seems impossible that there is not some kind of light-source in the box. We have seen a sign, consisting of one large letter, placed at the fifth story of a building, in a courtyard. From below at 5 P.M. this appeared precisely like one of the luminous letters with which we are familiar in large signs. . . . . .

"Other devices are constructed differently, but always with the same happy result. . . . Very simple forms are made of a metal frame in which are set three parallel sheets of glass, one in front of the other. In front is the sign proper, . . . then the prism-glass, then a protective sheet. There is no mirror, but the prisms are turned toward the light, so that they receive it on their faces and condense it, even when the whole device is hung against a wall. Such an arrangement is of course cheap, and becomes luminous as soon as it is inclined at a proper angle to the light. . . . For dark corridors the arrangement is somewhat similar to those just described, but the prismatic glass gives good results only when made up of little pyramids of three or four faces. Behind this there is a mirror in place of the usual transparent glass."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



VARIOUS TYPES OF LAMPLESS SIGNS.

1. Triangular arrangement: *a*, Frame; *b*, prisms; *c*, mirror; *d*, glass.—2. Inverse arrangement.—3. Double sign.—4. Another arrangement for gathering light from above.—5. Flat sign with prisms at *b* and transparent glass at *a*.

OUR CRIMINAL WASTEFULNESS—We are allowing a valuable fuel, in the shape of the so-called "waste" gases from blast-furnaces, to escape into the air, while our coal supplies are being rapidly exhausted. Says *The Electrical Review* (London, October 9), in an editorial on the subject:

"As a nation we have been prodigal of our fuel. The best of it has gone already. There is little now left at shallow depths, except isolated pillars that will some day pay for removal, and that day will come only too soon if prices go up as fast as they have done this last twenty years. There is not the slightest present assurance that when our coal has gone there will be any substitute for it. In face of all this, how little do our big coal-users care for economy! . . . Every pound of coal or coke burned in a blast-furnace evolves an amount of combustible gas that will produce nearly as much power in gas-engines as the original pound of coal would produce if burned under a steam-boiler. . . . Yet such of this gas as is utilized is burnt under boilers to produce steam power, at about a fifth the efficiency that it will give in gas-engines. We build coal-burning power-stations within a stone's cast of blast-furnaces waving fiery flags of flame into the sky, and our engine-shops complain of slackness of trade in face of the thirty firms building large gas-engines in Germany for utilizing blast-furnace gas on the lines laid down by an English inventor. Of all English blast-furnacemen, how many had the intelligence to appreciate what blast-furnace gas would do? One can count them on the fingers of one hand."

REGARDING the extract recently quoted in these columns from a French paper, describing a "bulletless" gun, a correspondent, Mr. I. K. Duffy, of the Automatic Target Machine Company, of this city, writes us as follows: "The credit for the invention of such a novel expedient belongs to an American, John L. McCullough, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and rifles (of different pattern) built under his patents have been in use in public-park resorts of this country for several years past. In 1903 the rights for France and England were sold by the American owners to a British syndicate, and the first machines used on the other side were American-made. The laws of France are mandatory in the requirement that machines under French patents to be used there must be built within that country, so the later rifles were so built.

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THE PRESIDENT ON TAFT'S RELIGION

MR. TAFT was all along silent regarding the shots leveled at him because of his religion. Mr. Roosevelt has waited until after the election, and now tells people what he thinks of the criticism of a candidate for the Presidency because he is not a Trinitarian. The letter which was published in various newspapers on November 9, signed by the President, purports to answer a Mr. J. C. Martin, of Ohio, but is really an answer to a large number of protests against the Republican candidate emanating chiefly from the Middle West. Mr. Roosevelt speaks of receiving many letters during the campaign "expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. Taft on religious grounds; some of them on the ground that he was a Unitarian, and others on the ground that he was suspected to be in sympathy with Catholics." Upon the first point the President writes:

"You ask that Mr. Taft shall 'let the world know what his religious belief is.' This is purely his own private concern, and it is a matter between him and his Maker, a matter for his own conscience; and to require it to be made public under penalty of political discrimination is to negative the first principles of our Government, which guarantee complete religious liberty and the right of each man to act in religious affairs as his own conscience dictates. Mr. Taft never asked my advice in the matter, but if he had asked it I should have emphatically advised him against thus stating publicly his religious belief. The demand for a statement of a candidate's religious belief can have no meaning except that there may be discrimination for or against him because of that belief. Discrimination against the holder of one faith means retaliatory discrimination against men of other faiths. The inevitable result of entering upon such a practise would be an abandonment of our real freedom of conscience and a reversion to the dreadful conditions of religious dissension which, in so many lands, have proved fatal to true liberty, to true religion, and to all advance in civilization.

"To discriminate against a thoroughly upright citizen because he belongs to some particular church, or because, like Abraham Lincoln, he has not avowed his allegiance to any church, is an outrage against that liberty of conscience which is one of the foundations of American life. You are entitled to know whether a man seeking your suffrage is a man of clean and upright life, honorable in all his dealings with his fellows, and fit by qualification and purpose to do well in the great office for which he is a candidate; but you are not entitled to know matters which lie purely between himself and his Maker. If it is proper or legitimate to oppose a man for being a Unitarian, as was John Quincy Adams, for instance; as was the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, at the present moment chaplain of the Senate and an American of whose life all good Americans are proud, then it would be equally proper to support or oppose a man because of his view on justification by faith, or the method of administering the Sacrament or the Gospel of salvation by works. If you once enter on such a career there is absolutely no limit at which you can legitimately stop."

The President next turns to the criticism of Mr. Taft because his wife and brother were thought to be Roman Catholics. He replies:

"As it happens, they are not; but if they were, or if he were a Roman Catholic himself, it ought not to affect in the slightest degree any man's supporting him for the position of President. You say that 'the mass of the voters that are not Catholics will not support a man for any office, especially for President of the United States, who is a Roman Catholic.' I believe that when you say this you foully slander your fellow-countrymen. I do not for one moment believe that the mass of our fellow-citizens, or that any considerable number of our fellow-citizens, can be influenced by such narrow bigotry as to refuse to vote for any thoroughly upright and fit man because he happens to have a particular religious creed. Such a consideration should never be treated as a reason for either supporting or opposing a candidate for a political office. Are you aware that there are several States in this Union where the majority of the people are now Catholics? I should reprobate in the severest terms the Catholics who in those States (or in any other States) refused to vote for the most fit man because he happened to be a Protestant, and my condemnation would be exactly as severe for Protestants who, under reversed circumstances, refused to vote for a Catholic. In public life I am happy to say that I have known many men who were elected and constantly reelected to office in districts where the great majority of their constituents were of a different religious belief. I know Catholics who have for many years represented constituencies mainly Protestant, and Protestants who have for many years represented constituencies mainly Catholic; and among the Congressmen whom I knew particularly well was one man of Jewish faith who represented a district in which there were hardly any Jews at all. All of these men by their very existence in political life refute the slander you have uttered against your fellow-Americans."

Comment from the religious press on the President's letter has not yet reached us. Some secular journals approve the words he utters; others doubt the wisdom of any expression from him. Previous to the publication of this letter, however, *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo, October 29) quoted a statement from an after-dinner speech of Archbishop Ireland that is germane to the subject. According to this church journal the prelate said recently in St. Louis: "I believe that if the right man presented himself, fitted to fulfil the office of President of the United States, I believe he would be elected." This paper takes the Archbishop to mean "the right Catholic man," and comments thus:

"Now what of the fact? We would like to think thoughts kindred to his Grace, who has made history and who has been in war a man of peace and in peace a man of war, combating for right and justice ever. We can not, however, dream that the thought of the Archbishop could in any manner be realized. There are lesser things than the Presidency which bigotry frustrates. Has not the injustice of the tax on Catholics for public schools been shown in pulpit, book, and periodical until it is a threadbare tale, and yet the appeal for our rights has ever fallen short, despite the fact that the public-school system is a pronounced failure, that America knows the relative poverty of our people and is conscious of her debt to their chivalry in war times and always. If Catholics do not now fill with honor, as they would, the minor offices in Washington, by what process of logic could we be led to believe that any one could make a gigantic stride to the White House? It is a Utopian fancy that can not and will not be seriously considered."

The St. Paul *Dispatch* takes an optimistic view in saying:

"We hope, with the President, even tho we are not yet confident, that the day of such denominational antagonisms is ended, and we welcome the election of Mr. Taft as a rebuke to all those Protestant objectors, particularly strong in the Baptist and Methodist churches. It is still possible that Catholic membership or Catholic association might defeat a man in advance for the Presidential nomination But we are certain that President Roosevelt's letter will go far toward convincing the American electorate of the un-Americanism of such an attitude."

The New York *Evening Post* is not so sanguine. We read:

"It is an ideal state of things which President Roosevelt assumes, not the actual world of inherited and inveterate theological animosities. They die hard. We have lately seen their ugly survival in England. And we strongly suspect that, if occasion arose in this country, we should see the unhappy spectacle repeated which Sydney Smith described, of politicians bawling that Protestantism was in danger, in order to get for themselves places and pensions.

"Yet the positions which the President lays down are impregnable. With no established church or religious tests in our Government, a candidate's or a President's private belief, or lack of one, ought never to be urged against him as a political argument. . . . It is clear that the President has the broadest and most comprehensive spirit, theologically. He is absolutely without prejudice against any sect or creed that casts its vote for him. We might well sigh, 'Oh, si sic omnes!' but the late campaign shows that all are not so, and that we have yet much to do in this country before religious suspicions and jealousies and intolerance are banished from our politics."

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SHORTAGE OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS

A ROMAN-CATHOLIC bishop is quoted as saying recently that "the Church in the United States could put to work fifteen hundred priests to-morrow if she had them." His words, echoed by the Rev. P. A. Doyle, are enforced by the statement that the Church finds itself in a condition "very much akin to the prevailing labor famine in the agricultural districts with bumper crops withering in the field and no farm-laborers to gather them in." This further statement implies a condition of growth in the Church. Converts are claimed "in extraordinary numbers." Immigration has of late brought a higher percentage of Catholics. The subdivision of parishes and the creation of new ones—these are some of the causes that are alleged by the writer for the shortage of priests. In *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia, November) Rev. Mr. Doyle gives some statements corroboratory of the bishop's declaration. Thus:

"It has fallen to my lot to be obliged to present to the President some suitable candidates for the extra chaplaincies in the Army that he assigned to the Catholic Church. He is persuaded of the efficiency of the Catholic priest among the enlisted men in the Army and the Navy, and when the new Coast Artillery Bill made a number of new vacancies, he gave five to the Catholic Church. A circular-letter was sent to all the bishops asking them to designate some suitable priests for the Army chaplaincies. The replies threw a flood of light on the existing state of affairs. Says one: 'I should be most happy, but I have actual need of twenty priests for diocesan work.' Says another: 'I could put forty priests to work immediately, if I had them.' A third writes: 'I have lost many priests by death in the past year and am now short. Why not appeal to the New-England dioceses?' The New-England dioceses replied in a similar way to the appeal, tho the evil does not appear to be so acute there as it is in other parts. Even in the older dioceses, where there has been a perfected organization for many decades, where the parish school is well established, and sisters and brothers have been doing their good work for some generations of scholars, and where the growth is not so vigorous and consequently the demand for priests not so urgent, yet even in these well-established places the same complaint prevails—not enough priests to fill existing vacancies. 'We need fifteen priests for diocesan work, and can not spare any for the Army,' writes an archbishop. There are ninety dioceses in the country, and an average need of fifteen priests in each diocese will easily make up the fifteen hundred that are demanded by the necessities of the entire country. Still other experiences along the same lines may serve to persuade one that the bishop who made the first statement about the fifteen hundred was not far astray.

"There was a demand for the American priests to go to the Philippines to take the place of the Spanish friars who were withdrawn. The bishops made a quest everywhere, in the religious orders as well as among the diocesan priests, for some Americans to replace the Spaniards. A few were found in Philadelphia to accompany Bishop Dougherty, and with these the list begins and ends. Recently the appeal was made to the English Josephites and to the German Redemptorists, and they sent a contingent to do the work that should have been done by Americans and would have been done if there were any priests to spare."

The writer goes on to inquire what are the principal causes of this dearth of priests and observes that "some may be told; others may not, because probably they would reflect too much on those to whom is entrusted the care of the churches." There is instanced as foremost "the wonderful growth of the Church." Then comes a failure in what this writer calls "efforts made to cultivate vocations." This with the following cause will perhaps be seen to affect the whole body of the Church, Protestant as well as Catholic. We read:

"Most Catholics think that vocations will grow of themselves. Their idea of a vocation is that it is a sort of an aerolite that descends from the heavens, a divine franchise given to select souls. If one is so fortunate as to have it, it will assert itself, and in spite of difficulties or obstacles it will attain realization. On account of this idea mothers ordinarily will not urge their boys to study for the priesthood, lest perchance they may interfere with God's designs. Religious in the parish school will leave the question of vocation to settle itself. Priests may afford the boys opportunity of an education; but if for some minor cause the boy drops out before his course is finished, they attribute his failure to go through to 'a lack of vocation,' when nine times out of ten the real cause is lack of stamina or of ambition to succeed. In the preparatory colleges there is very often a positive effort made to discourage boys, on the plea that it is necessary to 'weed out.' Instead of cherishing the holy desire in the boy's heart to devote his life to God, the director seeks the chance to dismiss the lad if he be caught in the violation of a school regulation. The result of such a régime is that, if a boy does go through to the seminary, it is in spite of a strong opposition. Often the high-spirited boys are the ones to be broken, while dull mediocrity plods along and very often gets through.

"There are few vocations from families of wealth and culture. The opportunities of the commercial life lure the boys away. They are brought up in luxury, and they have no heart for the sacrifices of a priest's life. Moreover, the strong old faith that esteems a vocation in a family as a divine blessing, and is infinitely grateful for such a family grace, seems no longer to exist in the heart of the mothers of wealth. Time was when every family paid its tribute of a boy and girl to the inner courts of the Lord. Kings and queens were glad to step down from their thrones and follow the steps of the Crucified One. We nowadays often hear from mothers the complaint that 'priests are such ordinary men; they have no culture.' Such mothers ordinarily stand in the way of their own children going to the priesthood."

FUTURE OF DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES

A RELIGIOUS body which proceeds on the theory that the college is a necessary part of its machinery must give study to the economic side of educational administration. It must also, says Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, chairman of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, "avoid dissipation of its resources, and above all must conduct an educational institution under its control with regard to the general system of education of the State and the nation." This statement, which we quote from *The Educational Review* (New York, October), was made before the Conference on Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Atlanta, May, 1908, in the course of a paper which also explained Mr. Carnegie's reasons for excluding teachers of denominational colleges from the list of his beneficiaries. Several religious journals accuse Dr. Pritchett of lack of sympathy with the work of small religious colleges, and a depreciation of the value of the work they have done. With his eye particularly on the future he declares that those who urge upon denominations the policy of founding and adopting colleges will need "to reckon more closely with the economic side of college support, and particularly with the relation of cost to good teaching." He proceeds to analyze some of the existing economic conditions as they apply to the teaching capacity of the denominational college:

"The calling of the college professor, like that of the preacher, has suffered in late years by the relatively large attractions of other professions. However true it may be that the altruistic motive must influence the man who chooses the life of a teacher, it is still true that one can not consider the calling of the teacher apart from its economic function. The financial recompense of the best teachers can not be made comparable to that of the best lawyers, but it can be raised to what might be called the line of comfort, and in addition the teacher's position is greatly strengthened by the protection of a retiring allowance system which provides for his old age and for his widow. This strengthening of the teacher's calling by better pay and a retiring allowance is absolutely necessary, if the best men are to be drawn into that profession. Denominations which conduct and control colleges will find it quite as necessary to raise salaries and to provide retiring allowances as other colleges. The following table, made up from data furnished by American and Canadian colleges, shows that at the

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present time denominational colleges are far behind other institutions in these respects. The table presents comparative statistics for three groups of institutions. *Group A* includes institutions under control of a denomination or which require denominational tests in the choice of trustees, officers, or teachers; *Group B* includes institutions which are tax-supported and controlled by State or provincial governments, such as State universities and land-grant colleges; *Group C* includes institutions having no legal connection with denominations or State governments. These three groups include nearly all of the institutions in the United States and Canada whose work is strictly of college grade. The teachers for whom salary schedules are given are college teachers. Teachers in professional departments of universities are not included.

TABLE OF THE AVERAGE SALARIES OF FULL PROFESSORS IN THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN DEGREE-CONFERRING INSTITUTIONS OF COLLEGIATE GRADE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO METHODS OF GOVERNMENT:

	Number of Institutions.	Number of Full Professors.	Average Salary of Full Professor.
Group A	127	1,447	$1,534
Group B	73	1,403	2,167
Group C	95	1,609	2,441

"This table gives a comparison far more favorable to denominational colleges than would be had by the inclusion of the great number of institutions with lower standards.

"In more than one hundred of the denominational colleges which have furnished statistical information the average salary of a teacher is less than $1,000 a year and in seventeen of these the average salary is $500 or less. A very large proportion of the weaker denominational colleges have failed to furnish the statistical information asked for by the Foundation."

Dr. Pritchett further thinks that religious bodies make a mistake in multiplying small colleges instead of strengthening the fewer large ones. He shows how in some States the same denomination competes with itself in this respect.

CATHOLIC LOSSES BY MIXT MARRIAGES IN GERMANY

GREAT losses to the Catholic faith are reported in Germany through mixt marriages. "Ever since industrial development, facility of transportation, and the right of moving unceremoniously within the country broke down the artificial politico-religious boundaries in the empire," says the German correspondent of *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), "the number of mixt marriages has increased enormously." In many communities mixt marriages, he declares, have become the rule, and purely Catholic marriages the exception. Some statistics point this declaration. Thus:

"In Berlin and Brandenburg there were in the years 1901–5, 1,557 Catholic marriages and 4,874 mixt marriages. The same is true of Pomerania, Schleswig-Holstein, and Saxony. In 1906 the proportion was, for Prussia, 100 to 30; for the whole empire, 350 to 100. (The figures are from Krose, S. J., 'Kirchliches Handbuch,' 'Ecclesiastical Handbook,' Herder, 1908.)

"In Prussia there existed in 1905, 359,985 mixt marriages, 72,778 of these falling to the Rhineland, the stronghold of Catholicity. Of the children born of these unions, 423,895, or 56.8 per cent., were Protestant; 321,955, or 43.2 per cent., were Catholic. Nearly half a million children lost to the Catholic faith! Appalling figures certainly, and they are rising every year."

The fact that in the majority of cases the issue of mixt marriages are reared in the Protestant religion has, we are told, led repeatedly to the conclusion, exprest by various writers, "that the attractive power of their Church must be greater than that of the Catholic Church." But such a conclusion this writer hastens to declare "unwarranted even from a statistical point of view." He goes on to defend this proposition:

"Statistics for Germany prove very clearly that in the religious education of the children of mixt unions that denomination has the advantage which is numerically stronger in the respective territories. Thus in East and West Prussia, Westphalia, the Rhineland, Hohenzollern, Alsace-Lorraine, and Bavaria the advantage is on the side of the Catholics, owing to their preponderance in these states and provinces. The province of Posen forms only an apparent exception to this rule As Poles and Germans seldom intermarry, the number of marriages between Catholic and Protestant Germans is comparatively very large; and as the Protestants are in the majority and occupy all the more lucrative positions, the result is the usual one—a preponderance, very slight in this case, of Protestant children. But to return to our argument. In Germany only 35 per cent. of the entire population is Catholic. According to the ordinary rule of statistical probability, we could expect only one-third of the offspring of mixt marriages to belong to the Catholic faith. Now, statistics show that two-fifths of the children of such marriages are Catholic—a proof of the greater attractive power of the Catholic Church.

"Furthermore, we must bear in mind that purely Catholic marriages are almost impossible in some districts of Germany. A sudden boom of industry draws hundreds of Catholic workmen into the very heart of a Protestant province, such as Mecklenburg or Saxony or Anhalt. Catholic women or girls are not to be found, and as these men do not generally feel called to lead a life of celibacy, they do the best they can and marry some Protestant girl or other.

"As pastoral supervision is rare, and Catholic elementary instruction rarer still, the chances are all against the Catholic rearing of the children in such cases. Besides, it is a well-known fact that the mother has far more influence on the religious development of the children than the father.

"There are sections (even in Catholic Bavaria) in which the old rule still holds, that the sons follow the religion of the father, the daughters of the mother. Even if the parents agree to ignore this rule, Protestant pastors and school inspectors, and in most cases the judges, too, will see that it is enforced.

"But what tells most against the Catholics is the fact that they constitute for the most part an opprest minority in the empire. Most of the higher offices in the Government are closed against them. Here are only a few instances in point. Of the twelve provincial presidents of Prussia, only one is a Catholic—Baron von Schorlemer, of the Rhine province. In the Ministry the Catholics are conspicuous by their absence. Very few of the ambassadors are Catholic, and the only Catholic general in the army (Field Marshal von Loe) died some months ago. Public higher education is almost entirely in the hands of Protestants. All the higher railroad and mining officials are blue, and a Lutheran baptismal certificate is a *conditio sine quâ non* for obtaining a place as director or inspector in the mine administration or even as a higher teacher in the mining schools. In the greatest mining region controlled by the Prussian Government, the Saar region, there are about 50,000 men employed; 38,000 of these are Catholics, but of the eighty officials only eleven are Catholics. The rule seems to be blue above ground, black underground. Can we be surprized that many a Catholic father yields to the temptation and secures for his son the coveted passport to success?"

Statistics may prove that through mixt marriages Catholics are no greater losers, relatively, than Protestants, yet "from a Catholic Christian point of view it is a very sad state of affairs." We read further:

"It must wound every true Catholic to the quick to think that hundreds of thousands of souls are being lost to the Church, and that, as a consequence, the ranks—if not of Protestantism, then surely of Socialism, liberalism, and religious indifference—are repleted in proportion.

"The German Catholics are fully alive to the importance of the question confronting them. Much is being done in the press and from the pulpit and the platform to make the faithful realize the magnitude of the danger which is threatening the very existence of the Church in Germany. Father Krose's book has opened the eyes of many, and has proved in figures that can not lie the truth of the statement made by the great Dominican preacher, Father Bonaventura, at the Katholikentag in Mannheim, that in the last fifty years in Berlin alone a quarter of a million souls have been lost to the Catholic Church."

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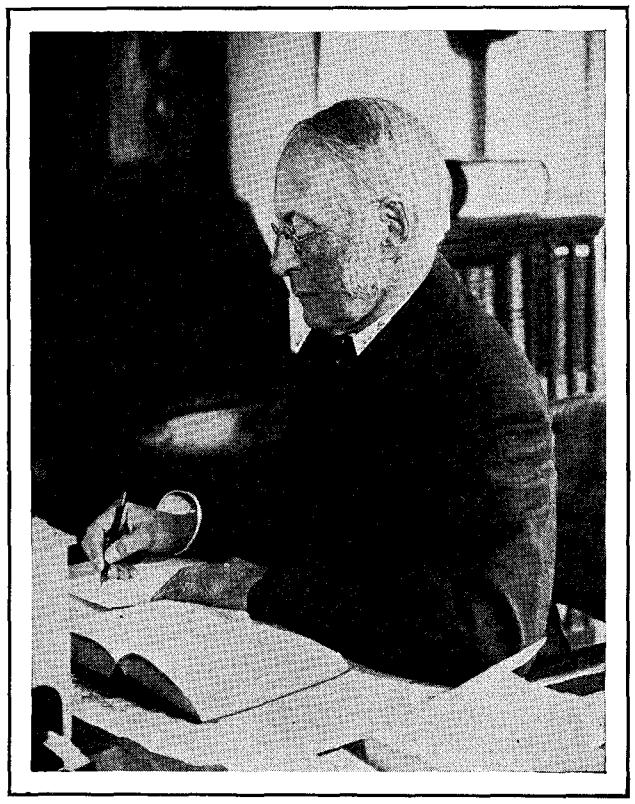
HARVARD'S RETIRING PRESIDENT

THO President Eliot has sometimes been called an iconoclast, yet many are now saying that he will be chiefly remembered as a constructor. His tearing down has always been for the purpose of building better, even tho his purposes have not always, at their inception, seemed to others to have that quality. At the very outset of his career these traits displayed themselves before his misunderstanding colleagues, as is shown in a whimsical letter from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to John Motley (April 3, 1870), quoted by the Boston *Transcript*. It runs as follows:

"King Log has made room for King Stork. Mr. Eliot makes the corporation meet twice a month instead of once. He comes to the meeting of every faculty, ours among the rest, and keeps us up to 11 and 12 o'clock at night discussing new arrangements. He shows an extraordinary knowledge of all that relates to every department of the university, and presides with an aplomb, a quiet, imperturbable, serious good-humor, that it is impossible not to admire. We are, some of us, disposed to think him a little too much in a hurry with some of his innovations, and take care to let the corporation know it. 'How is it, I should like to ask,' said one of our number the other day, 'that this faculty has gone on for eighty years managing its own affairs and doing it well—for the medical school is the most flourishing department connected with the college—how is it that we have been going on so well in the same orderly path for eighty years, and now, within three or four months, it is proposed to change all our modes of carrying on the school? It seems very extraordinary, and I should like to know how it happens.' 'I can answer Dr. ——'s question very easily,' said the bland, grave young man: 'There is a new president.'"



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FORTY YEARS PRESIDENT OF HARVARD.
Who resigns that he may not hear it said, "His powers are failing."

The career as president of Harvard University which Dr. Eliot proposes to terminate next May has been full of innovations. In the summary of his achievements which we read in the Boston *Transcript* (November 4) it is stated that in the early months of 1869, the year of his election to the post, he wrote for *The Atlantic Monthly* some papers on "The New Education" that "attracted much attention because of their clear statement of foreign systems of education and their fearless criticisms of what was weak in American methods." He began, immediately upon his elevation to the presidency, to develop the graduate school and was responsible for giving the first Ph.D. degree in America. In 1873 he "called attention to the great importance to the colleges and the community that the way be kept wide open from the primary school to the professional for the poor as well as for the rich." In 1884 his act in extending the elective system to the freshman year began a movement most widely associated with his name. He has taken notable steps in leading movements for the better correlation of secondary with higher education; of limiting the scope of athletics in the college life, and of alining the ideals of school with the life of society. In this respect he underwent criticism for holding that the school rather than the church was responsible for "the sorry state of American civilization." One of his utterances made and reaffirmed on various occasions is that the "scab" is "a good type of American hero."

The New York *World* observes that "the idea of cloistered seclusion in connection with college presidents has long been outgrown; but it remained for Dr. Eliot to demonstrate their capacity for leadership on public questions. He has won equal distinction as an educator and as a national monitor." How he is regarded abroad is voiced by the Baltimore *News*, which quotes "a well-known professor of Harvard" as saying:

"Americans are hardly aware what President Eliot's name has meant to Europe. The leaders of European thought have considered President Eliot for years as the greatest and most important American. They felt that his wisdom and idealism, his strength and judgment, were the deciding forces for real progress in the intellectual life of this country."

A personal view is given by the Hartford *Courant* in the following paragraph:

"He has looked the university president as satisfyingly as the late Dr. Henry C. Potter, of New York, looked the bishop. On occasions of ceremony all Harvard men have been proud of him—and with reason. His terse summaries of the reasons moving Harvard to confer honorary degrees on A, B, and C have been flawless models; and as much may be said of the inscriptions he has written for public monuments. It is to his credit that the courage of his convictions has never failed him. Here and there a reader may remember how greatly he scandalized many good folk a dozen years ago or so by speaking up for the Mormons of Utah as industrious, worthy people."

There are of course shades of disagreement with most of the general judgments uttered in his favor. The New York *Tribune* is perhaps fairly representative of this side. We read:

"The expansive development of Harvard University has not, in our judgment, been guided at every point by the clearest vision and the least fallible wisdom. It has not in all respects conclusively contributed to the ultimate solution of the intricate problem of university education in the United States, nor could we conscientiously commend without serious qualifications the attitude which Dr. Eliot has personally taken and the influence which he has exerted in relation to public questions. But it is a privilege and a pleasure to testify to the devotion and the dignity with which, from early manhood to old age, he has administered a great trust and to join in the universal hope that many years of serene enjoyment lie before him."

Dr. Eliot is reported to have said:

"Now I want it understood that I am not sick, I am not tired, and I am in good health so far as I know. But when a life has reached the age of seventy-five years it looks for rest and retirement. I resigned so that I might not hear it said, 'His powers are failing.' . . . The occupation which has been mine for a lifetime has been a most pleasant one, and I regret to terminate it."

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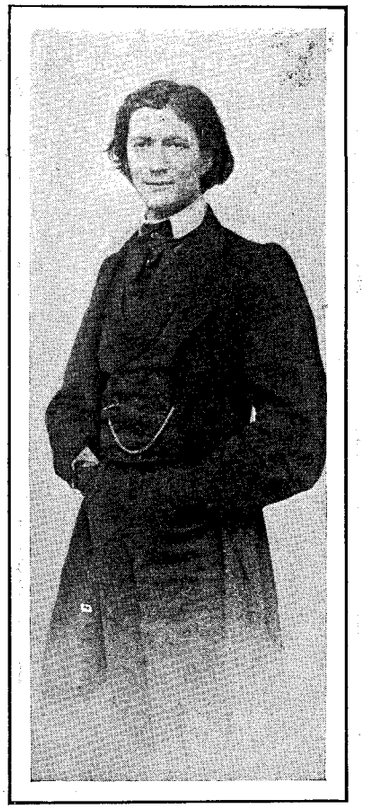
SONNETS OF A FATHER'S GRIEF

MIMMA BELLA, the Beautiful Baby, is the name the Tuscan neighbors of the poet Eugene Lee-Hamilton gave to his little daughter. She lived but two years, yet, says Mr. Frank Jewett Mather, junior, "by that name posterity is likely to remember her brief day in the sunshine." Her father, the half-brother of the English writer known under the name of Vernon Lee, put together, in the two years of life remaining to him after her death, a chaplet of sonnets, "his last and most perfect work." "A father's grief transpires so directly from these sonnets constituting the elegy 'Mimma Bella,'" says Mr. Mather, in *The Nation* (New York, November 5), "that one shares the sorrow, and finds no heart for analysis." The sequence has, we are told, "little to do with the elaborately meditated effects of other English elegies—'Lycidas,' 'Adonais,' 'In Memoriam,' 'Thyrsis.'" A parallel is only to be found in the requiem of Catullus to Manlius, thinks this writer, who proceeds with some details of comparison. Thus:



SARDOU IN 1861.

In this year he produced "The Scrap of Paper" and "Nos Intimes," two of his most popular plays.

"A similar impassioned stoicism underlies Lee-Hamilton's invocation of the shade of his infant daughter. Here is an affliction that rejects both the usual consolations of religion, the very staple of the English elegy, and also the phantasmagoric mysticism with which a Shelley and a Tennyson invest in an alien glamour the grim fact of death. This father faces a remorseless natural order which no God directs in the interest of mourning humankind. For himself, for his only child, death is the end—a physical and complete dissolution of a personality which can persist only as it replants itself and grows in the memory of those who survive and love. Upon this slender hope of immortality for that child which the kindly Tuscans had rechristened the Beautiful Baby, he flung himself in the last months of weakness and depression. Above her tiny grave, bit by bit, he erected a shrine so exquisite that I can not think any future time will wholly relegate it to the mortuary obscurity of the great libraries. It is published as yet only in magazine form, *The Fortnightly Review* for November, 1907, from which I quote, and *The Bibelot* for June:

What wast thou, little baby, that art dead—
  A one-day's blossom that the hoar-frost nips?
  A bee that's crusht. the first bright day it sips?
A small dropt gem that in the earth we tread?

Or cherub's smiling gold-encircled head,
  That Death from out Life's painted missal rips?
  Or murmured prayer that barely reached the lips?
Or sonnet's fair first line—the rest unsaid?

Oh, 'tis not hard to find what thou wast like;
  The world is full of fair unfinished things
That vanish like a dawn-admonished elf.

Life teems with opening forms for death to strike;
  The woods are full of unfledged broken wings;
Enough; for us, thou wast thy baby self.

For "elevation and sustained poetic inspiration" the writer protests his inability to compare this sonnet sequence "only with Petrarch's sonnets to Laura 'In Morte.'" He continues:

"It would be bold to assert that Lee-Hamilton's sonnets share the lapidary perfection of their prototypes; enough to say that they belong to the same realm of the imagination. There is this obvious difference: that Petrarch wrote as a believer. Lee-Hamilton could never set beside a sonnet sequence 'In Morte' the crescendo of the 'Triumphs.' And yet the likeness is greater than the difference. As so many of the poets of our times, he kept, through skepticism, a sort of ineradicable mysticism. His mind refused credence, but when warmed by the imagination it readily sympathized with all that had been believed. The superstitions he had outgrown, perhaps never shared, still captured his heart. It is the ground of his strength, both in the lyric and in the dramatic modes.

"And this mysticism has a peculiar eerieness, a Celtic inheritance, I suppose, through his Welsh mother. For this kind of unearthly thrill I hardly know where to match the sonnet which follows, with which we take leave of the poet:

Lo, through the open window of the room
  That was her nursery, a small bright spark
  Comes wandering in, as falls the summer dark,
And with a measured flight explores the gloom,

As if it sought, among the things that loom
  Vague in the dusk, for some familiar mark,
  And like a light on some wee unseen bark,
It tacks in search of who knows what or whom.

I know 'tis but a firefly; yet its flight,
  So straight, so measured, round the empty bed,
Might be a little soul's that night sets free;

And as it nears, I feel my heart grow tight
  With something like a superstitious dread,
And watch it breathless, lest it should be she.

SARDOU, THE "THEATER INCARNATE"

SARDOU escaped being a naturalized American by what he perhaps would have called an intervention of Providence. Jules Claretie writes in the Paris *Temps*, following the death of the great French playwright, that in one moment of desperation he resolved to leave Paris and seek his fortune in America. As he started from his lodgings for the boat-train a great stone dropt from a builder's scaffold and killed a man beside him. Mr. Sardou said, "If I were not killed it was because I ought to remain here. Paris owes me revenge." He never came, of course; but his works have come plentifully, and American dollars have gone back to him in abundant store. In American accounts of his career it is stated that Fanny Davenport, who played his "Fedora," "Gismonda," "Cleopatra," and many other dramas, sent him half a million in royalties. His "Diplomacy," or, as it is otherwise called, "Dora," has been interpreted for us by Mr. Frohman's companies; Réjane, Ellen Terry, and Kathryn Kidder have acquainted us with "Madame Sans Gêne," and Sir Henry Irving has disclosed the spectacular "Robespierre" and "Dante," plays made for his special purposes.

Sardou failed with his first plays, and won his earliest successes with "Les Pattes de Mouche," the "Scrap of Paper" (in English), and "Nos Intimes," regarded as among his most brilliant achievements. He is the great exemplar of the "well-made play," but that is a virtue of which critics are to-day rather intolerant. Says an editorial writer in the New York *Times*:

"To the 'impressionist' critics of his later years he was an intolerable bore. The jaded minds which sought esthetic elevation in the earlier productions of M. Antoine found Sardou's well-made dramas wearisome. People who clamor persistently for 'nature' on the stage, who revel in the pseudo-philosophical dialogs called drama by the new set of Parisian playwrights, who fairly worship Ibsen, Strindberg, Sudermann, Hauptmann, and Maeterlinck, call Sardou a charlatan and cast him aside. But what play of the iconoclasts we have just named is really more lifelike than 'Nos Intimes,' more heroic than 'Patrie,' more refreshingly humorous than 'Divorçons'?"

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One present-day estimate of Sardou is perhaps well exprest by a writer in *The Sun*, who says:

"Sardou has been called the 'incarnation of the theater,' but that is not very kind to the theater. He had the face of an actor; he lived with theatrical people; two actresses gave him his first clue to theatrical success; another actress procured him his definitive apotheosis; far more than any other dramatist he has ruled the European and American stage for the last thirty or forty years; if one takes into account not merely the number of his pieces but the variety of '*genres*' he successfully essayed, he was more fertile than any dramatist yet seen; he was by far the most abundant theatrical money-getter of all ages; no playwright has ever been so widely international within the limits of his lifetime, and few writers have hitherto better illustrated the truism that those who write only for to-day will be forgotten to-morrow.

"He was a journalist of the stage, one may say a yellow Thespian journalist. Sensitive to every wind that blew francs and cents, he was a weathercock among authors and performed the complete 'gyro' of fruitful possibilities. There was no stage form which he did not touch, and none which he really adorned. Invariably successful, he never succeeded for longer than an hour. A warning rather than an example from the point of view of pure art, he was the kind of warning many prefer to examples of the highest sort. He was a warning ornamented with green papers, a red buttonhole, castles, and a limitless bank account. Yet he had in the end an extremely healthful influence on the contemporary stage; his mastery of theatrical tricks was so complete and beyond rivalry that he brought stage tricks into contempt. His relation to a more natural style of play was that of Mme. Blaise to royalty:

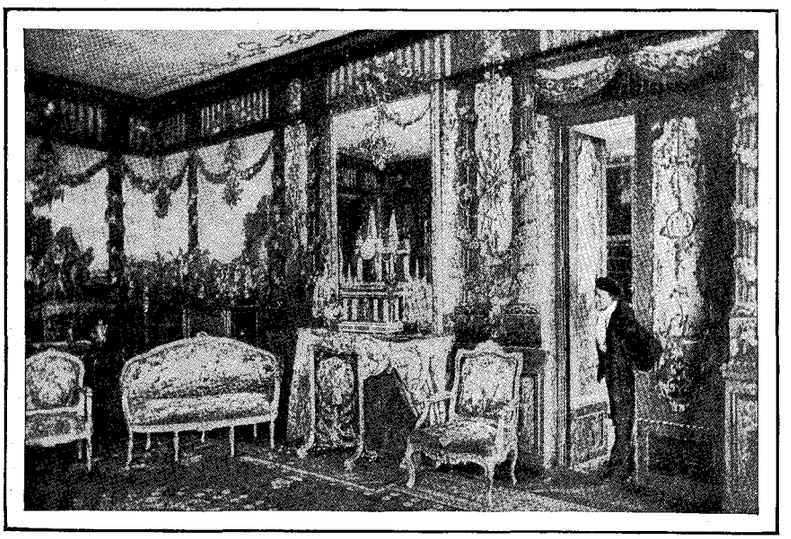
> The king has often walked behind,
> When she has walked before.

"Lavedan, Donnay, Capus, the practitioners of the recent plotless, life-like meander of drama, were the offspring of a Sardou thrice denied.

"This may sound like malice, uncharitableness, and 'benefits forgot.' Sardou has entertained the theatrical audience of two continents as no other single writer has ever entertained it. He has presented successful plays in America—'L'Oncle Sam' and 'Les Américaines à l'Etranger'—before they were given in France; and has tickled the Russian groundlings with material that was caviare to Paris. He has delighted London audiences with a 'Robespierre' written for Irving and ignored by the Théâtre Français. But these very foreign successes condemn him as a French genius, tho not as a predatory capitalist. The hour of the international playwright had struck, and Sardou heard the summons and obeyed it. It yielded him a castle at Marly, but not one leaf of the immortal bay. His name is inevitably linked with that of the genius of Sarah Bernhardt—as the chief opportunity of Sarah's degradation. He provided her with excellent situations in which to die, and in which she did die, as an actress loyal to the true interests of her art. There was a splendid stage setting in 'Théodora,' 'Gismonda,' and the rest, and no other splendor. Sardou was not an incarnation of the theater, truly so called, but of the theatrical poster."

SARDOU OF RECENT YEARS.

Few playwrights, asserts Miss Gilder, have given the encouragement to young talent that Sardou has given to the younger playwrights, writers, and artists of France.



DRAWING-ROOM OF SARDOU'S HOUSE AT MARLY-LE-ROI.

Sardou was by far, comments the New York *Sun*, "the most abundant theatrical money-getter of all ages."

In a letter to *The Sun* (November 11) Miss Jeannette L. Gilder undertakes "to correct some of the impressions" made by this editorial. She replies with spirit:

"You say that two actresses gave him his 'first clue to theatrical success.' Perhaps two actresses may have given him his first opportunity, but it was the French public that gave him his theatrical success. You say that his name is 'inevitably linked with that of the genius of Sarah Bernhardt—as the chief opportunity of Sarah's degradation.' On the contrary it was Sardou's plays that made Mme. Bernhardt, and when she ceased to play them she lost her grip on French audiences."

A PLAYWRIGHT TURNS ON THE CRITICS.

THERE is a story going the rounds of the papers of a stage manager who wished to work a few realistic touches into a woodland scene. "How would it be to have some one growl like a bear?" he asked. "The very thing," said the author. "We'll call in the critics." The occupation here suggested may serve as a resort if the "agitation" against the critic suggested by Mr. Richard Harding Davis in *Collier's* (October 24) puts them out of work. That erstwhile novelist, now turned playwright, looks upon the critic as the only "first-nighter" against whom we ought to harden our hearts—not the member of the "death-watch" whom Mr. Frohman is trying to eliminate. "He sits alone on the aisle," says Mr. Davis, "stern-visaged, sad-eyed, unloving, unbeloved." His case is thus analyzed:

"There was a day when the dramatic critic took the play, and the players, seriously. Now he takes himself seriously. For the critic and the player this new attitude of mind is one much to be regretted. It impairs the usefulness of both.

"To-day, dramatic critics might be divided into two classes: the misanthrope, who has set his standard so high that in the modern theater he can see nothing to enjoy, and nothing to praise; and the newspaper comedian, who regards the men and women on the stage only as persons in a pillory. Owing to some strange inertia on the part of the public, he has acquired the right to hurl at actors and actresses impertinent personalities, witticisms, sometimes cruel jests that fester and leave a scar. To some men, the mere fact that a fellow human being

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is in the stocks, unable to retaliate, already a figure for laughter, is reason enough for passing him in silence, with averted eyes. But the low-comedy critic is not paid to be magnanimous. If by a flash of his wit he can make his readers laugh, even tho it send a leading lady into hysterics or sets an actor swearing, he is satisfied. To him, to see his name on an ash-can, under some such stirring quotation from his deathless prose as 'A chuckle every minute,' 'It will make Comstock sit up' is Fame. It is his business, by ridicule, to send chorus-girls sobbing to bed, to cause bellhops and hall-room boys to grin. His is what we may call the Ash-barrel School of Criticism, and he is not a serious proposition. We may pass him by for his more important colleague."

The crime which Mr. Davis imputes to these gentlemen is lack of gratitude. He puts it in this way:

"The misanthropes among the critics go to the theater prepared to scoff; they sometimes remain to praise. Instead of seeking out the few precious nuggets, and rejoicing over them as a miner over a piece of gold, they see only the rock and sand and dirt in which the gold may lie concealed. Personally, I always go to the theater expecting to enjoy myself. If I didn't expect to enjoy myself, I would not go. And, tho that is only the point of view of the mere theater-goer, even a dramatic critic might occasionally profit by it. To this he might answer that I go only for pleasure, while he goes because it is his business to do so. But, if it makes him unhappy to be a dramatic critic, there are other callings open to him, and for which, it may be, he is better fitted."

DYING FICTION INDUSTRY OF FRANCE

IT is now a rarer occurrence than it was a few years ago for a new novel to attain phenomenal figures of circulation. Few surpass an output of 100,000 copies; fewer still mount beyond 200,000; none probably nears the half-million, as did "David Harum." However, there is still plenty of evidence that both craft of romancer and trade of publisher are flourishing quite lucratively. The books of Mr. Robert Chambers, for example, have been enjoying huge sales, and Mr. Winston Churchill has been receiving royalty checks truly majestic, while Mr. Upton Sinclair also has as good reason to feel satisfied as his publishers. And a recent announcement has it that "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," by John Fox, junior, is launched with a first printing of 100,000 copies. In view, therefore, of the satisfactory commercial state of current fiction in America, it is interesting—tho possibly not cheering—to find that in France, where there is certainly no shortage of good writers as compared to our own country, and where the population as a whole stand perhaps on a higher level of solid prosperity than that of any other country, the circulation of new novels has dwindled extraordinarily. In fact, according to *La Revue* (Paris), it is now scarcely a question whether a new novel is likely to sell in remunerative quantities, but whether it will sell at all. Of Zola's "Nana," 150,000 copies were bought in six months, but it has taken over a year to dispose of 50,000 copies of Bourget's latest romance, while that of Victor Margueritte has only reached the figure of 17,000. Neither do such excellent writers as René Bazin or Marcel Prévost remotely rival the "big sellers" of a quarter of a century ago. As to the smaller fry, their case seems hopeless, for "novels don't sell any more; there you have the exact truth," bluntly declares this writer in the *Revue*. And then he begins to tell us why:

"Inundated and overwhelmed with extremely cheap newspapers and other periodicals, absorbed and monopolized by all kinds of sports, bicycling, automobiling, lawn tennis, and so forth, the public can not do all the reading that it is asked to, that is forced upon it. When you consider that a man has no time for reading the two to four serial stories which each of our great dailies serves up to its subscribers—dailies costing 5 centimes [1 cent], to say nothing of the larger literary slices, novels 'complete in this issue,' which all our magazines offer by the bushel at low price—then why, without some special motive or personal interest, should he pay out 3 francs [the traditional price of the paper-bound novel in France is 3 francs 50 centimes, that is, 70 cents] for a work of the same class and quality, which he would not find the time to read either? The genuine reader, one is told, is the reader of books. Yes, but see what books the ardent readers buy—I do not mean bibliophiles, but every one with a taste for reading who buys books and has a library. They are hardly ever novels, or, to be more exact, novelties that these readers purchase, and this is so true that catalogs of second-hand dealers rarely announce novelties, but confine themselves to standard works, to books of history, criticism, art, travel, science, and to the old fiction writers whose names and tales have survived, Balzac, Stendhal, Flaubert, Maupassant, etc."

The French publishers are well aware of the difficulty of persuading book-buyers to invest in current fiction, some of them have consequently closed their lists altogether against new authors, and others have stopt printing fiction of any sort. At best, they realize that even the most popular authors are no longer in such demand as formerly. Why, these merchants of romance have long been asking themselves, try to keep up the price of an article there is so little demand for? Why not relinquish the conventional 3 francs 50 centimes? Thus, various cheap collections have from time to time been put on the market, all the way from 2 francs a volume down to less than half a franc—which of course has meant correspondingly small earnings by writers in the shape of royalties. If a novelist should prefer to let a newspaper print his story, he is no better off, or even worse. The price of serials has been steadily declining, some papers granting no money at all, but giving advertisement space in exchange for fiction, the author being at liberty to sell this space to some one else if he have no use for it himself. Moreover, rich *dilettanti* have gone to the length of paying for the privilege of having their stories published in the daily press.

But is there no possibility of public attention being drawn to a young author especially meritorious by the means of notices or reviews? We read:

"Nearly all the great dailies have ceased giving accounts of new books, novels included; right or wrong, they regard the book industry as a competitor. True, there exists a very well managed association of literary critics, but criticism is a thing of the past, at least so far as the majority of newspapers is concerned. . . . There remain the advertising columns and 'paid reading notices.' Here, however, hyperbole has been so much overdone, so many characterizations have been employed like 'masterpiece,' 'genius,' 'incomparable,' 'unique,' 'imperishable,' all repeated time and time again, that the public no longer believes these futilities and absurdities, no longer even reads them."

The publishers in some cases resort to clever and in others to meretricious devices to advertise new books, yet all these attempts fail to produce the intended result; the public remains cold, despite the most frantic and costly efforts to get notoriety through the press. And, as the writer shows, to make matters still more irretrievably discouraging—

"Do not forget that literary proprietorship lasts only fifty years in France, which means that newspapers have the right to reprint, *without compensation*, and publishers in the same way to reissue, all works whose authors have been dead at least half a century. Then, what a magnificent choice our periodicals have at their disposal, into what a catalog of ever increasing wealth are they at liberty to delve! Stendhal died in 1842, Balzac and De Bernard in 1850, Souvestre in 1854, De Nerval and Mme. de Girardin in 1855, De Musset and Sue in 1857."

A list of other well-known writers whose works will become public property during the next quarter century includes such names as Scribe, Murger, Méry, the elder Dumas, Ponson du Terrail, Paul de Kock, Gaboriau, George Sand, Flaubert, Sandeau, About. So that, upon the whole, concludes the author of this article, it obviously behooves aspiring young writers to turn to other forms of literature than the novel.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISS GILDER, of *Putnam's.* | O. S. MARDEN, Editor of *Success.* | A. W. SHAW, Publisher of *System.* | MISS TARBELL, of *The American Magazine.*

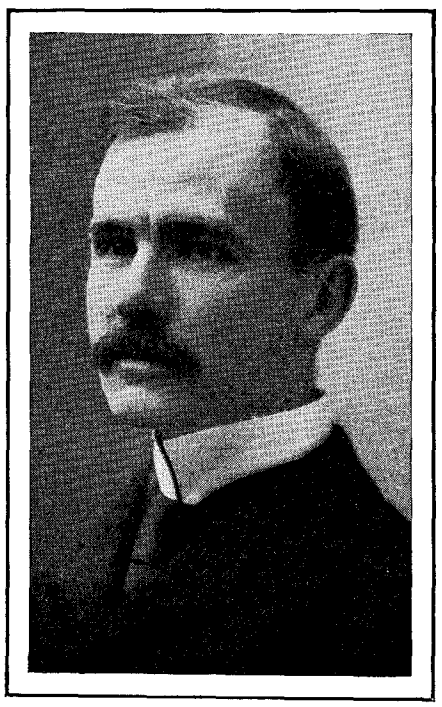
FEATURES OF THE MAGAZINES FOR THE NEW YEAR

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

RAY STANNARD BAKER will contribute to this magazine a series of papers on "The Spiritual Unrest," the first dealing with the Emmanuel Movement, under the title "The Preachers Doing the Work of the Doctors." The second article will relate to Dr. Cabot and other doctors "who are doing the work of the preachers." The third, under the title "In the Wake of Billy Sunday," will be an account of Mr. Sunday's work as personally observed by Mr. Baker, who points out what have been the results of Mr. Sunday's revivals several months, or even years, after they took place. William Allen White, under the title "The Old Order Changeth," will contribute a series of political articles on present-day conditions in political, social, and industrial life. Mr. White aims to show that, through all the corruption seen in political life, the public really has been getting what it has aimed for. Mr. White is optimistic as to the results which have been achieved and those which yet may be, believing that the public, once wishing them, has always obtained them and always will. Stewart Edward White will contribute a series of stories for boys, and Miss Tarbell a series entitled "The Activities of Women," the details of which are not yet ready for announcement. Lincoln Steffens will continue to contribute political articles, the first by him being published in the February number. Prof. William James is also announced as one of the notable contributors to this magazine, while Samuel Hopkins Adams, Lindsay Denison, Will Erwin, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, and Prof. W. I. Thomas will contribute. Professor Thomas is the author of a notable book on women, and will write of them in the articles now on hand. Mr. Dunn meanwhile will continue his "Interpreter's House." Another feature will be by the author of the well-known stories entitled "Adventures in Contentment." They have the general title "Some of My Neighbors," but will deal specifically with typical characters, the first being "The Old Maid" and the second "The Village Drunkard."

THE ATLANTIC

Under its new ownership it is pleasing to note that this most distinctive of all our magazines maintains its familiar and traditional character. During the new year some extracts will be printed from the autobiography of N. S. Shaler as written during the last year of his life. One of these will be called "A Canada Boyhood," and another "A Pupil of Agassiz." Gen. Morris Schaff, whose papers on "The Spirit of Old West Point" will be recalled, has prepared an account of the battles of the Wilderness, ending with the surrender of Lee, in which he was a participant. J. O. Fagan, author of the well-remembered "Confessions of a Railroad Signal Man," is preparing a series of articles on "The Industrial Dilemma," which will deal with the railroads in relation to opportunity, education, publicity, and progress. Papers on contemporary France by various writers will deal with "The Forty Immortals," "French Conservatism," "My French School-days," and "The French Experiment in Population." There will be a series of papers on educational topics by notable writers. "Problems of the City Dweller" will be discust by Hollis Godfrey. Williams Garrott Brown, the notable essayist, will contribute under the title "The Beaten Track" a criticism of America as suggested by a visit to England. Charles M. Harvey will write of the "Fur Traders as Empire Builders," and Robert A. Reid will contribute a paper on "The Reform Corporations." Since its sale to a new company, tho still issued from the same office in Boston, it is understood that *The Atlantic* has made distinct gains in all departments.



BLISS PERRY, Editor of *The Atlantic.*

APPLETON'S

The opening feature of this magazine, which as for some months has been an editorial article, optimistic in tone, intended to uplift and build character on practical lines, will be continued. George Ade will contribute a series specially planned, but not yet announced in detail. Dr. Charles F. Aked will continue to write papers dealing with "The Salvation of Christianity," and prepared along the lines followed by him in articles already published. John F. McCutcheon is expected to continue his characteristic features. The "Autobiography" of Hall Caine will run well into the early numbers. The notable serial story will be one by Florence Morse Kingsley entitled "The Star of Love."

THE BOOKKEEPER

This periodical, known formerly as *The Business Man's Magazine*, will print a series of papers on "The Bank-clerk and His Work," elaborately illustrated, and running through six numbers. The writer is James P. Gardiner. Another feature will be an illustrated account of "Making a City to Order," showing how towns are built in Western neighborhoods at short notice. Other features will relate to the methods employed in taking the forthcoming census, to office employees, bookkeeping and accounting.

THE CENTURY

A new series of papers devoted to Lincoln is announced by this magazine. The first appears in the November number and deals with the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Others will touch upon various phases of Lincoln's life, and will include unpublished documents of his own and of one of his private secretaries.

Some extracts from the autobiography of Saint-Gaudens will be contributed as edited by his son, Homer Saint-Gaudens. This autobiography was composed during

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the author's last years. The early part is said to contain a notable account of life in New York during the Civil War. Some recollections of Grover Cleveland by several persons have been arranged for. One of them will be an illustrated article on Cleveland's life at Princeton written by Prof. Andrew T. West. An important series on "Romantic Germany" by Robert Haven Schauffler will be printed. They will deal with Berlin, Potsdam, Leipsic, Dresden, and other towns, and will be illustrated. Mr. Carnegie has written an article on the tariff, which is said to be noteworthy for its frankness as to Mr. Carnegie's relations to the duty on steel. Alice Hegan Rice will have a new novel entitled "Mr. Opp," the scene of which is laid in the Middle West. Other writers of fiction to be represented are Thomas Nelson Page, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Jack London, Edith Wharton, and Dr. Mitchell.

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD

During the new year this prominent religious weekly for families will have among its writers John Luther Long, Margaret E. Sangster, Kate Upson Clark, Florence Morse Kingsley, Ralph Connor, Irving Bacheller, Amelia E. Barr, Jane Addams, Mary Lowe Dickinson, and Prof. S. B. Leland. There will be articles on travel in foreign lands by Evelyn Clark Morgan, Dr. Grenfell, C. M. Pepper, Rear-Admiral Sigsbee, and the Rev. Shelah Merrill, who was long the American Consul at Jerusalem. Many preachers of national fame will be represented in sermons, among these being G. M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," W. R. Moody, son of the evangelist, J. Wilbur Chapman, Dr. Aked, Dr. Burrell, and Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life." *The Christian Herald* has missionary correspondents all over the world, from whom letters and illustrations will be received for one of the strongest departments of the paper. The illustrations will be furnished among others by Louis Berneker, Charles Farrand, W. G. Ames, and G. W. Peters.

THE CIRCLE

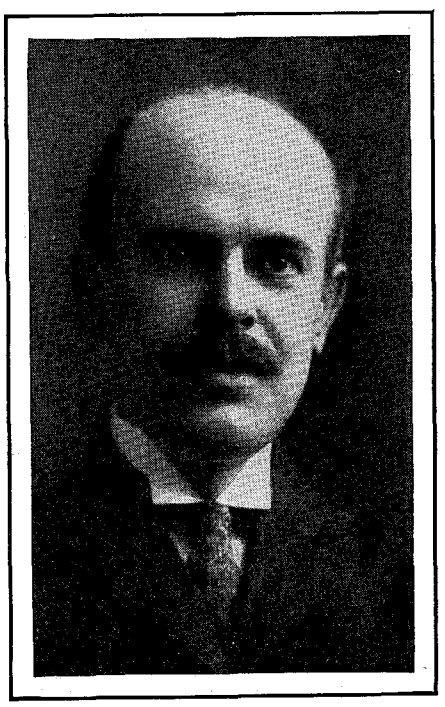
The new year will be the third in the history of this distinctive magazine. The arrangements for the new year include a number of articles on various phases of the anti-saloon movement, under the general title "Rum on the Run"; Harris Dickson will write one of them. "When Grant Went a-Courtin'," is the title of a paper by Julia Dent Casey, sister of the General's wife, which takes the form of reminiscences, not only of the courtship, but of the early married life of Grant, and is said to disclose the reason why he left the army and the truth about his supposed poverty, etc. A notable series will deal with the work of the Y. M. C. A. in distant parts of the world, as well as at home, the aim being not to emphasize the religious side of the work so much as the work done in building up character in men. Another article will describe how news is obtained by correspondents in Washington. A historian will sum up the net results to the country of President

C. P. NORCROSS,
Editor of *The Cosmopolitan.*

Roosevelt's seven years in office. Two pages will be devoted to a presentation of the world's news in the form of pictures and paragraphs.

THE COSMOPOLITAN

Among the writers for this magazine will be Edward Lefevre, Harold Bolce, Harry T. Peck, Charles E. Russell, Ellis Parker Butler, Elbert Hubbard, and Henry Watterson. Professor Peck will discuss "The Many-sided Milton"; Charles E. Russell will contribute a serial life of Charlemagne, which he intends to make a vivid narrative. Samuel G. Blythe will write of New York as a metropolis and, as his manner is, he will speak plainly. Mr. Lefevre will deal with the financiers and methods of



EUGENE THWING,
Editor of *The Circle.*

Wall Street, showing among other things how men who know the game can be and constantly are beaten at it. Henry Watterson will contribute a paper on Lincoln. Elizabeth E. Poe, a grandniece of the poet, is scheduled for a paper on Poe, illustrated from material not heretofore published.

COUNTRY LIFE

This periodical, started a few years ago in order to meet the needs of the vast army of men and women who in late years have turned back to the country as the place in which to make their homes, will continue during the new year the notable work it has already achieved. Wilhelm Miller, who has made a tour of English gardens, will write detailed accounts of them for various numbers. Mr. Miller, being a trained horticulturist, will approach his subject from a practical as well as a picturesque point of view, his aim being to show Americans what England can teach us. The articles will number ten or possibly twelve. Another series of papers will relate to the country homes of notable Americans, these Americans being not millionaires in particular, but authors, artists, and other persons of distinction apart from wealth or want of it. Mark Twain, Margaret Deland, and Winston Churchill are among the subjects to be dealt with. Colored photography will be employed for this magazine during the year with results which it is believed will surpass any thus far achieved. Many of the covers will be reproductions of remarkable autochrome plates. The double numbers, appearing three times during the year, will be largely illustrated by this process.

EVERYBODY'S

The familiar character of this leading magazine will be well maintained during the new year, but it is not the policy of the management to arrange the contents definitely for any long period in advance. It may be expected, however, that the literature of exposure will be continued and that notable contributions affecting abuse in political, individual, and financial circles will be printed. A serial on "The Woman's Invasion," which was begun in the November number, will run through other issues. "Little Stories of Real Life" will remain one of the attractive departments.

Its Christmas number will depart radically from the general character of the magazine, the purpose being to give it a distinctive holiday appearance. Among the features will be a hunting sketch by President Roosevelt; "The Wives of the Pseudo-Rich," by Emily Post, the novelist; "The Outlook for Plain Folks," by Prof. Edward A. Ross, whose tone is optimistic, believing, as he does, that the outlook is for more leisure, more rights, and more democracy; "The Fullness of Affliction," by Eugene Wood; a story by O. Henry and poems by Weir Mitchell, Burgess Johnson, Joseph C. Lincoln, and others. Special attention has been given to the illustrations, some of which are in colors.

(Continued on page 772.)

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Your Thoughts Make You

ONE of the most vital truths known to man to-day is expressed by James Allen in his wonderful book, "As A Man Thinketh." This book is a message from a great writer who wishes to awaken the mind of the race to the important fact that "As a man thinketh so is he"—that each of us is what he is simply and solely by reason of what he has thought—that our to-days are but materialized thoughts of yesterday—that our to-morrows will be but the finished material created from the warp and woof of our mental activities of to-day. Mr. Allen teaches us that "Thoughts take form in action" that our thoughts are pressing forward ever toward material expression and activity—that we are constantly making mental paths over which we must travel in our material activities. He also teaches us that our minds are mighty magnets attracting to us the people, things and circumstances in harmony with the general character of our thoughts—that our Mental Attitude determines the nature of our environment, and the character of our associates and occupations. He makes no attempt to advance strange, weird, mystical theories, but, on the contrary, shows us that "As a man thinketh so he is" is but the statement of the operation of a great universal law, as invariable and constant as the swing of the planets, and the rise and fall of the tide—and just as natural as either. These, and many other truths, this writer tells us in this great book which has attracted the attention of the thinking world. Read it together with Eternal Progress and be master of your own life.

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BY JAMES ALLEN

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by virtue of the thoughts which they choose and encourage; that mind is the master-weaver, both of the inner garment of character and the outer garment of circumstances, and that, as they may have hitherto woven in ignorance and pain they may now weave in enlightenment and happiness.

CONTENTS

Thought and Character
Effect of Thought on Circumstances
Effect of Thought on Health and the Body
Thought and Purpose
The Thought-Factor in Achievement
Visions and Ideals
Serenity

It is little books like this that give one higher ideals and renewed inspiration. They make one forget "circumstances" and "environment" and think only of the power that lies within oneself. "Thought tends to take form in action," and Mr. Allen shows how practical this can be made and what a force it can become in the life of anyone. "You will be what you will to be" is not merely a poetical thought, but a practical truth. With a definite ideal in his mind, believing in it and working towards it, Mr. Allen claims a man can make of himself what he wills. "As A Man Thinketh" is a book to make a friend of and may be studied for years without exhausting its truths. 68 pages, printed on exceptionally heavy Canterbury Laid paper; bound in silk cloth.

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HOW TO GET FRESH AIR
WITHOUT WASTING ENERGY RESISTING COLD

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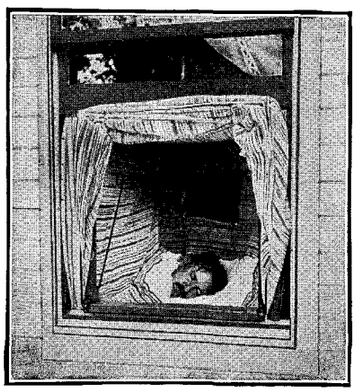
This is the time that business and professional men need fresh air and lots of it, for the oxygen produces energy, a clear brain and healthy nerves. If the supply of fresh air is limited and improper oxidation takes place, disease and sickness, such as consumption, anæmia and nerve exhaustion get their start.

Absolutely pure air is essential to highest vitality and health, and it cannot be had inside the walls of any room. The benefit from cold air is received by its coming in contact with the face and being breathed. It stimulates deeper and longer respiration. While very cold air may be breathed the body surface must be kept warm as it loses through the skin, by radiation and conduction from 80 to 90 per cent. of its heat. The colder the surroundings the more units of heat are required to keep up the normal temperature of 98.6 Fahrenheit. This is why we waste energy sleeping outside in winter or in a freezing room.

It is not the steady cold weather, but the changeable weather that is hard to combat and gives us colds and pneumonia. You may go to bed with the windows up and the outside temperature fairly warm and have bed coverings accordingly, yet, before morning, it may be blowing and freezing cold. It is these sudden changes that kill.

This is equally true in a house that has been kept warm during the day and allowed to change to a freezing temperature *suddenly* at night. The cold reduces the temperature of the body and lessens its power of resistance to disease.

It is ideal to be able to lie comfortably in bed with no excessive weight of bed clothing, and breathe pure outside air while the body is protected from cold, storms and drafts and with none of the discomforts of getting up in a cold room.



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Ask your doctor about this or write for free booklets and other information to the

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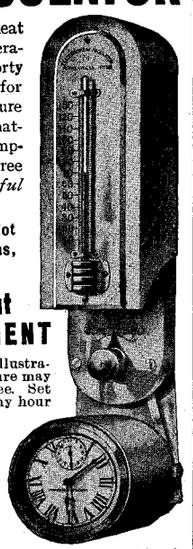

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FEATURES OF THE MAGAZINES FOR THE NEW YEAR

(*Continued from page 770*)

HARPER'S

A notable paper in this publication in the new year will be Miss Annie Peck's account of her climb of Mt. Huascaran in the Peruvian Andes. Miss Peck made two unsuccessful attempts before finally she succeeded in reaching the summit of this mountain, which is estimated to be 25,000 feet above the sea. William E. Geil, an experienced traveler, will recount his observations in a journey along the great Chinese wall—that structure two thousand years old, of which so little is known in this country. A series devoted to the romance of industry will include articles on "Apathy and Steel," by W. G. Beymer; "The Railroad Terminal," by Edward Hungerford; and "The Shipper," by Thornton Oakley. Miss Madge Jenison will contribute a paper on Berlin as a city that cares for its own. C. W. Beebe has written an account of the strange animals, birds, and fishes which he observed recently in some of the rivers of South America, where he discovered new species. Charles W. Furlough will recount his observations in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego.

HOUSE AND GARDEN

Among the features already arranged for for this publication are "The Gardens of the Missions," by Charles F. Holder; "Some Country Clubs of Southern California," by Day Allen Willey, and "Decorative Detail in a Modern French Apartment House," by Francis B. Sheafer. In the February number will be printed the first instalment of a series of letters from seedsmen and nurserymen, dealing with planting. Motoring will be made the subject of a special department. For the architectural department plans from leading specialists have been secured and will be published with illustrations. There will also be articles on the homes of Americans who are living abroad. Another series will relate to Southern houses that have architectural or historic interest.

LIPPINCOTT'S

That unique feature of Lippincott's, which has extended now through many years, the complete novel in each number, will be notable in the new year for works by Grace MacGowan Cooke, entitled "The Flight of Robert Sevier"; Gen. Charles King, entitled "A Week's Arrest"; and Carolyn Wells, entitled "The Clue." Another notable fact to mention in connection with this magazine is that three articles by Ouida, setting forth original views on what are described as "two of the gravest problems of womankind," purchased from the author twenty-five years ago, with the understanding that they should not be printed until after her death, will now see the light. During this quarter of a century the manuscripts have been preserved in a safe where they passed

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unharmed through the fire which destroyed so much of the Lippincott house in 1899. The title for the three articles is "What do Women Want?" The hundredth anniversaries of Poe and Lincoln will be observed in essays written by George L. Knapp. Joseph M. Rogers, who has already contributed to this magazine papers on education for boys, will continue to write papers of an educational character. Other names which will appear during the year are John Kendrick Bangs, Marie van Vorst, Maarten Maartens, Mrs. John van Vorst, and Thomas L. Masson. A series of short stories dealing with stage life has been arranged for, the first appearing in the December number, the author being Will Levington Comfort.

McCLURE'S

Mrs. Humphry Ward's next novel, which deals with international marriages and American divorces, under the title "Marriage à la Mode," and is largely based on observations during her recent visit to this country, will appear in this magazine, beginning with the January number. The liquor question will be treated in many of its phases during the year. One of the articles will be written by a graduate of a German university, who opened a saloon in New York in order that he might from his own observations write "The Experiences of a Saloonkeeper." Another writer will discuss the influence of the saloon in the government of great cities, the same being based on accurate personal observations. Burton J. Hendrick will have two articles on the work of the Rockefeller

UPWARD START

After Changing from Coffee to Postum.

Many a talented person is kept back because of the interference of coffee with the nourishment of the body.

This is especially so with those whose nerves are very sensitive, as is often the case with talented persons. There is a simple, easy way to get rid of coffee evils and a Tenn. lady's experience along these lines is worth considering. She says:

"Almost from the beginning of the use of coffee it hurt my stomach. By the time I was fifteen I was almost a nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung, no strength to endure the most trivial thing, either work or fun.

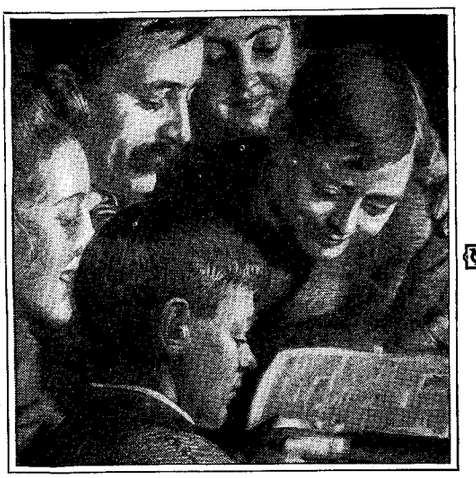
"There was scarcely anything I could eat that would agree with me. The little I did eat seemed to give me more trouble than it was worth. I finally quit coffee and drank hot water, but there was so little food I could digest, I was literally starving; was so weak I could not sit up long at a time.

"It was then a friend brought me a hot cup of Postum. I drank part of it and after an hour I felt as though I had had something to eat—felt strengthened. That was about five years ago and, after continuing Postum in place of coffee and gradually getting stronger, today I can eat and digest anything I want, walk as much as I want. My nerves are steady.

"I believe the first thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start, was Postum, and I use it altogether now instead of coffee." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.



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The Youth's Companion

is packed full of entertaining reading—varied, informing, suggestive—in the cleanest language, in concise form. The contents of the new volume for 1909 will include

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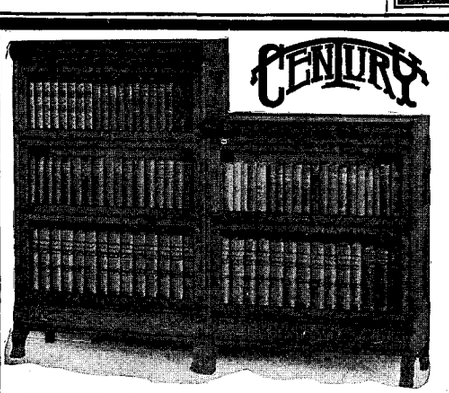
Belle Meade Farm, Dept. F, Bedford, Mass.



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Coffee Percolator

It's boiling the grounds that spoils Coffee. The Manning-Bowman method filters the water through the Coffee, extracting the flavor and leaving the tannic acid and bitter grounds behind. **Saves One Third** because it extracts *all the good* of the Coffee.

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Makers of Manning-Bowman "Eclipse" Bread Mixer.

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applied to central-draught lamp, gas jet (open flame or mantle burner), artificial or natural gas, will heat any ordinary room comfortably in zero weather, giving **Heat and Light at no Additional Cost.** No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless, thoroughly circulates and purifies the air. Easily applied and ornamental. *Just the thing for sick room, bath, bedroom, den or office.*

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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in 10 days.

THE GIANT HEATER CO., 464 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Institute of Medical Research. Jack London will make contributions which are the outcome of his trip around the world in a small sailboat. Short stories will be contributed by many writers, including Eden Philpotts, Harvey J. O'Higgins, and E. Nesbit.

MUNSEY'S

It is not the policy of this magazine to plan its articles far ahead, the management being guided by events and conditions as they arise. It always has important articles on hand, but the fact and dates of their appearance depend so much upon circumstances that definite announcements are seldom made. In the matter of fiction, however, for the new year, *Munsey's* has secured a novel by Marion Crawford, entitled "The White Sister," the first instalment of which will appear in the Christmas number. The story will run through six months. Mr. Crawford is now dramatizing it. Eleanor Robson will present it before the end of the present season. This novel will be followed by a story of American life by Zimmerman. Among the short stories which the magazine expects to publish are several by O. Henry, and others by Edward Boltwood, Dorothy Canfield, Grace MacGowan Cooke, Joseph O. Lincoln, Duffield Osborne, Anna McClure Sholl, and George Hibbard.

THE NORTH AMERICAN

This periodical, like two or three other of the best-known American magazines, is never able to make announcements of its contents long in advance of publication. It deals largely with current events and hence lives in a state of dependence on them. Its policy is to deal from month to month with subjects uppermost in the public mind, but it is impossible for us to say not only what topics will be discust, but who the persons will be to write of them. The energies of the editorial staff are put forth into dealing with leading questions of the time with the utmost promptness and in securing as writers persons who are authorities upon the subjects with which they deal.

PUTNAM'S AND THE READER

Hugh C. Weir will contribute to this magazine an account of "The Romance of Panama," two papers on the actual work of cutting the canal, being followed by one on the romantic history of the Isthmus

Let us Send you a **MONARCH Vibrator**

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These vibrators contain complete, perfect **Electric Motors**, and are made to run on their own dry cells or to attach to electric light socket like a lamp. Fully adapted to professional requirements, yet the most economical and satisfactory for home use. Light, compact, noiseless; motionless handle. To prove our strong claims for the Monarch, we send it prepaid

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They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted.
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"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

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=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

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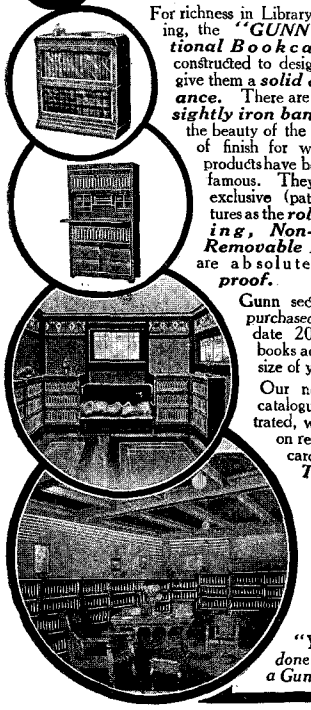

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you need a pair of *Togards* to keep the toes from kicking through.

Togards

are made from soft, strong yarn, and fit snugly over the fore part of the bare feet. They take up practically no room, do away with darning and are always entirely comfortable.

Togards absorb all moisture and keep the stockings and lining of shoes perfectly dry.

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If your dealer hasn't *Togards*, we will send them to you prepaid on receipt of price, and size of shoe.

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Dealers, write for prices.

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The Sled that Steers

The Flexible Flyer Craze is here. Your children have caught it. It's healthful and safe. Encourage it

The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all—runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its cost in shoes the first Winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built to last of special steel and second growth white ash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer.

Look for the **new** Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.

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since the Spaniards discovered it. Mr. Weir has not only studied the history of Panama, but has become thoroughly familiar with it from personal visits. His romantic historical narrative will take the reader back to the days when pirates thrived on the caravans and ships which transported silver and gold from the Pacific coast to Spanish ports. James O. Curwood will contribute an account of a trip aboard one of the iron-ore ships of the Great Lakes. John S. Wise, under the title "Deserter-Hunting," will give an account of efforts that were made by the Confederacy during the Civil War to bring back into the army Virginia mountaineers who had deserted and returned home to engage in illicit distilling. Mr. Wise himself took part in this work. Dr. W. T. Grenfell will contribute a paper on Sir Frederick Treves, the English surgeon who is believed to have saved King Edward's life at the time of the coronation. Miss Minna Irving, known heretofore as a writer of verse, will contribute a paper on motoring, of which she is an enthusiastic devotee, her title being "The Call of the Car." The new year marks the centenary of the famous year 1809, in which were born so many notable men. It will be made the occasion in this magazine of a special article on these men, among whom were Lincoln, Darwin, Poe, Tennyson, Gladstone, Holmes, Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Fitzgerald.

Other features of note will be articles on the building of the great aqueduct for New York City from the Catskill Mountains; on the construction of the city of Gary by one of the great corporations at an outlay of seventy-five million dollars; and on the father of Robert Browning.

A FAT BABY

Usually Evidence of Proper Feeding.

Babies grow very rapidly and if they do not get the right kind of food they grow backwards instead of forwards; that is, when their food is not nourishing they grow thin and cross and some of them die from the lack of the right kind of food. A girl writes:

"My aunt's baby was very delicate and was always ill. She was not able to nurse it and took it to one doctor after another, but none of them did the child any good.

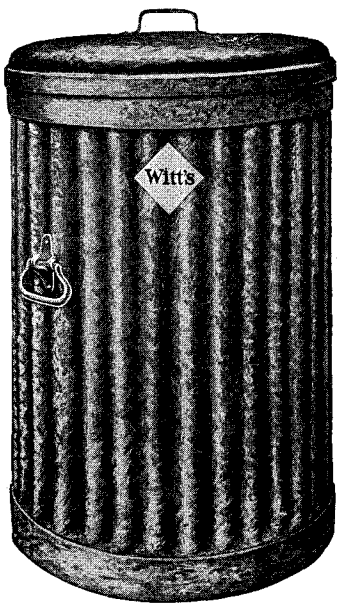
"One day mother told my aunt to try Grape-Nuts for the baby, but she laughed and said if the doctors couldn't do the baby any good, how could Grape-Nuts? But mother said 'try it anyway.'

"So my aunt put one tablespoonful of Grape-Nuts in a quarter cup of hot water and when the food was soft she added as much milk as water and gave that to the baby.

"In a month and a half you would hardly have known that baby, it was so fat and thrived so fast. A neighbor asked my aunt what made the baby so healthy and fat when only six weeks before it was so thin. She said 'Grape-Nuts.' The neighbor got Grape-Nuts for her baby and it was soon as fat as my aunt's child." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



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Built for wear! Lasts a life-time!

Look for the yellow label Witt's. If your dealer hasn't Witt's, write us. We will supply you direct.

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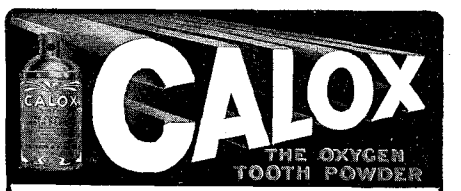
A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York



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To impress its helpfulness upon you is more than my business—it is my CAUSE. For I know that a Membership—which you will want to secure when you know all the details and advantages—will aid your life on the money side and add much to your happiness and real success.

I don't expect you to enter into this plan right off the reel on my say-so, but I *do* expect you to appreciate the spirit and purpose of The Fortune Colony; and I *do* expect you to write for the Colony book *"How to Build a Fortune in Ten Years."* This book is sent free. It is decidedly worth having. It tells you just how to apply for Membership and how to proceed afterward. It makes clear the point that you may live right where you are, stay by your present task, and yet see the cash results of your Membership accumulate day by day.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

This publication is never able to outline in detail the contents of future numbers, being dependent almost entirely on the course of events for the nature of its contents. The well-known character of the magazine, however, indicates to readers that whatever important topics may be uppermost in the public mind in various fields of activity will receive prompt and adequate treatment in each number that appears. In the department called "The Progress of the World," illuminating discussions of current events always will be found. The bulk of the space there is devoted to American topics, but the foreign field is never neglected. Attention is particularly given by this magazine to portraits of prominent persons connected with the month's news. The cartoon department represents the best work done not only in this country but in foreign journals. Arrangements have been made to continue during the new year the series of articles on the work of the various departments of the Federal Government. Another series that has been planned relates to the great industries of this country.

ST. NICHOLAS

Ralph Henry Barbour will contribute to this juvenile periodical a serial story entitled "Captain Chub"; Bradley Gilman one entitled "A Son of the Desert"; and Mary Constance DeBois one called "The Lass of the Silver Sword." From Mrs. Burnett is promised a story called "Queen Silverbell." Rebecca Harding Davis will contribute some brief little talks, and Charlotte Brewster Jordan will have two pages each month devoted to the "Cosy Cooking Club." N. W. Denslow will write some humorous rimes outlining the day-dreams of an ambitious youngster, entitled "When I Grow Up." Rupert Sargent Holland will continue his sketches entitled "Historical Boyhoods."

SCRIBNER'S

In this magazine will be printed some letters written by General Sherman to his wife and children, which are declared to be interesting as giving a picture of the man as well as his outspoken judgments and proph-

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COMPRESSED YEAST
HAS NO EQUAL.

THE PAN-TOG CHAIR
For $8.00

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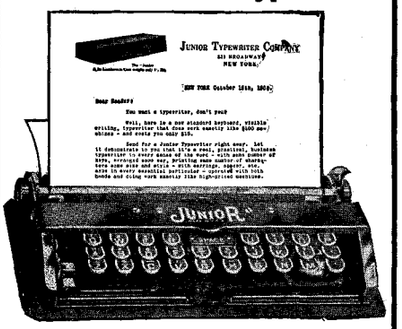

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For only $15 you can get this Junior Typewriter which does everything the most expensive machines can do for you, as easily, quickly and neatly as you desire. So compact that it may be carried about in pocket or suitcase or slipped into desk drawer—yet big enough for every use.

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Prints Same Size and Style of Type
and any language you want. Takes all sizes of paper up to 9 inches width.

Speed 80 Words a Minute
which is much faster than the average person operates any typewriter.

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Durable, made to stand severe usage. Thoroughly tested before leaving factory. Could not be better made at any price.

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Send your order for a Junior to-day, with money order or draft for $15, and it will be shipped you express paid. Money back if you're not satisfied that it is everything we claim for it. If you'd like to know more about the Junior before ordering, WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR BOOKLET.

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The Niagara Leads Them All

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Ordinary Collars and Cuffs soil, wear and tear. To the first cost add 2c. daily.

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It has every advantage of the personal instructor, many advantages the human instructor does not possess, but not a single disadvantage of the living teacher. No other method of Language Study is comparable to it

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IT brings to your home, wherever you reside, the living voice of the native teacher—Nature's training for your *ear*.

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Both in conjunction impart the new language to you smoothly, easily, accurately and almost unconsciously. Nature having trained the ear and the eye permits you next to *write* and before you are aware of it fully you can read, write, speak. You are the master of another of the world's great languages. You *think* in the new language.

Now while the learning is so easy, so speedy, so pleasant, it is also so sure that you will never forget the new and priceless gift which your brain has acquired.

HOW IT DOES IT

TO become familiar with speaking, reading, writing a new language, there is only one best way.

You must hear it spoken over and over and over. The Language-Phone repeats the native professor's voice twice or two thousand times whenever, wherever you desire.

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ecies, in which sense they form a valuable supplement to the story of his own life.

Another article will contain extracts from the unpublished diary of Salmon P. Chase, giving an account of a midnight cabinet conference during the Civil War, when an eventful decision was arrived at. Other passages throw light on Chase's relations to Lincoln.

Everett T. Tomlinson will contribute a series of descriptions of the great public schools of England, in which English and American conditions are compared, these schools being Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester. Agnes Laut will describe a canoe journey down the great Canadian river, the Saskatchewan. An anonymous writer will contribute some papers on English traits which have made that race the virtual rulers of one-fifth of the world, his point of view being the American one. No definite announcement is made of President Roosevelt's hunting-articles, but "possibly one or two articles in the later issues of 1909 may be printed," fuller announcements being reserved. Other writers for the year are Hopkinson Smith, Edith Wharton, and Thomas Nelson Page, with short stories by Richard Harding Davis, Mary R. S. Andrews, James B. Connelly, Mary Heaton Vorse, and others.

SYSTEM

It is maintained by the management of this magazine that its field is not so much that of greed for money as that of "the glory of the game." Its aim is to give practical help to the man of business in his daily work. The policy of the editors is to put men in actual touch with successful enterprises, showing methods and policies that have succeeded. Men who actually do things will tell how they did them and show others how they too can do them. During the new year *System* will aim to invade a still larger business field than before. Many new departments of business will be taken up for consideration, including the finance of business as well as the selling of goods, and many details in the work of the manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, banker, etc.

THE WORLD'S WORK

Mr. Rockefeller's "Reminiscences," of which two instalments have already appeared, will be continued in this publication through several numbers. Gifford Pinchot has been engaged to write a series of papers on the resources of this country as they were when the white man came from Europe, as they are now after he has dealt with them in ignorance for two hundred years, and as they will be in the future after they shall have been used intelligently. Edgar Allen Forbes, who has gone to Africa to gather material, will contribute articles dealing from the American point of view with the subject of the white man's work in subduing the wilderness parts of that country. The series descriptive of great corporations will be continued in a notable paper on the telephone and

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its influence on our manner of life. B. L. Putnam Weal will discuss race conflicts in various parts of the world, including those of the yellow, black, and white races in the past and the difficulties among them that seem perilous now.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Among the writers whose names readers of this publication will see in its pages in future are Governor Johnson, President Faunce, Admiral Chadwick, Henry W. Lucy, James Bryce, Justice Brewer, Ambassador Hill, and Julia Ward Howe. The fiction for the new year, selected from offerings of over twelve hundred contributors, will be written by, among others, Frank T. Bullen, Jane Barlow, Baroness Orczy, Arthur Stanwood Pier, and James B. Connelly. One of the special departments will deal with the farm, both as a home and a business; for this seven articles by competent writers are already announced. William Garrott Brown, the notable essayist, will write an article on Gen. Robert E. Lee; Alexander D. Noyes one on "Beginning to Invest"; Garrett P. Serviss, one on "The Valley of Andorra"; M. A. DeWolfe Howe, one on "Boston Common," and Robert L. O'Brien, who was one of President Cleveland's secretaries, and is now editor-in-chief of the Boston *Transcript*, will tell how "Washington is Reported." Julia Ward Howe's topic is "How to Keep Young"; James Bryce's, "Mountaineering"; Admiral Chadwick's, "The Young Naval Officer"; and President Faunce's, "The Growth of Human Kindness."

SHEAR WIT

An Opportunity.—"You have had words with your chief?"

"Yes. But I'll be even with him. The next time he makes a joke, I won't laugh."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Fixing the Date.—"When did you move into the suburbs?"

"Three cooks ago."—*Puck.*

Convenient.—"What are marsupials?" asked the teacher, and Johnny was ready with his answer.

"Animals that have pouches in their stomachs," he said, glibly.

"And for what are these pouches used?" asked the teacher, ignoring the slight inaccuracy of the answer. "I'm sure that you know that, too."

"Yes'm," said Johnny, with encouraging promptness. "The pouches are for them to crawl into and conceal themselves when pursued."—*Youth's Companion.*

A Precaution.—"Dicky," said his mother, "when you divided those five caramels with your sister, did you give her three?"

"No, ma. I thought they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one 'fore I began to divide."—*The United Presbyterian.*

Sound Advice.—A man advertised recently in a London paper to forward, on receipt of postage stamps, "sound, practical advice that would be applicable at any time and to all persons and conditions of life."

On receipt of the stamps, he sent his numerous victims the following:

"Never give a boy a penny to hold your shadow while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week."—*The Catholic News.*

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The Diplomat.—CONDESCENDING CHAPPIE—"I weally can't wemember your name, but I've an idea I've met you here before."

NERVOUS HOST—"O, yes, very likely. It's my house."—*The Sketch.*

The Last Straw.—ARTHUR—"They say, dear, that people who live together get to look alike."

KATE—"Then you must consider my refusal as final."—*The Christian Register.*

Optimism.—SOLEMN MAN—"Do you hear the clock slowly ticking? Do you know what day it is ever bringing nearer?"

CHEERFUL MAN—"Yes, pay-day."—*Melbourne Table Talk.*

Heirlooms.—"My grandfather was a captain of industry."

"Well?"

"He left no sword, but we still treasure the stubs of his check-books."—*Houston Chronicle.*

It Surely Do.—"Speakin' of de law of compensation," said Uncle Eben, "an automobile goes faster dan a mule, but at de same time it hits harder and balks longer."—*Washington Star.*

Trying His Hand.—"I doubt ye are growing remiss, John," said a Scotch parish minister. "I have not seen you in the kirk these three sabbaths."

John was not duly abashed. "Na," said he, "It's no that I'm growing remiss. I'm just tinkerin' awa wi' ma soul masel."—*London News.*

Nothing.—"Nature plans well for mankind's needs."

"I should say so. What could be more convenient than ears to hook spectacles over?"—*Washington Herald.*

At Bridge.—MISS BRIDGE FIEND—"You ought to be able to write fine comedies, Mr. Post."

YOUNG AUTHOR—"You flatter me, Miss Beatrix. Why ought I to?"

MISS BRIDGE FIEND—"Because you make such amusing plays."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 6.—Bulgaria requests Russia to induce the Powers to obtain a modification of Turkey's pecuniary demands, saying that present proposals are entirely unacceptable.

Emperor William arrives at Schönbrunn on a brief visit to Emperor Francis Joseph.

The steamer *Jaish* is sunk in a storm off the coast of Hokkaido and 150 lives are lost.

November 7.—Holland revokes the treaty of 1894 with Venezuela, and practically makes Curaçao a base for Venezuelan revolutionary movements.

The Austrian Cabinet resigns owing to the German-Czech dissensions.

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff is chosen by the Emperor of Germany to succeed the late Baron Speck von Sternburg as Ambassador to America.

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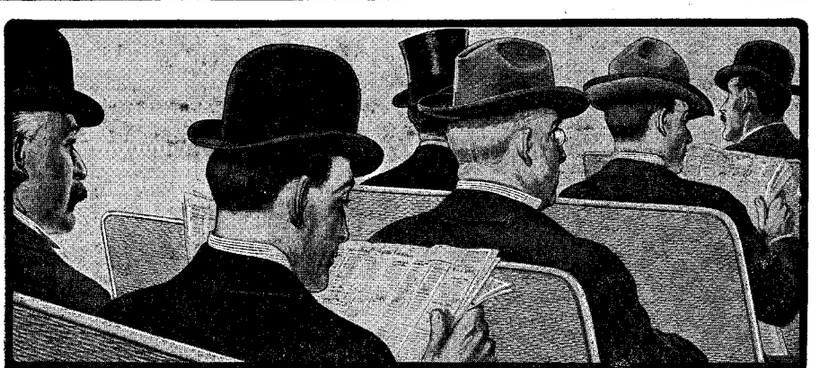

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November 8.—Victorien Sardou, the great French dramatist, dies after a long illness.

November 10.—The utterances of the German Emperor published in the London *Telegraph* on October 28 are strongly denounced by members of the Reichstag; Chancellor von Bülow's explanation which contains a practical promise that the Emperor will be more guarded in private conversations, is coldly received.

An agreement is signed at Berlin by which France and Germany, after expressing regret for the Casablanco incident, agree to settle the question at The Hague.

November 11.—The body of Andrée, the explorer, who attempted to reach the North Pole in a balloon, is reported to have been found on the north coast of Labrador. Norman Duncan expresses doubt of its being Andrée's body.

November 12.—The five members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Federal Council meet in Berlin; the proceedings are secret, but it is believed an effort to prevent the Emperor from personal foreign action will be made.

Three hundred and thirty-nine miners are killed and thirty-five injured in an explosion in the Radbod mine, near Hamm, Westphalia, Germany.

Domestic.

November 6.—The United States Circuit Court at Chicago grants a temporary injunction restraining the Interstate Commerce Commission from reducing railroad freight charges in the Missouri River rate case.

C. W. Morse, the banker, is sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in a Federal prison, and A. H. Curtis is released on a suspended sentence.

November 7.—A gain of one Congressman in Nebraska makes the Republican majority in the next House forty-seven.

The United States Circuit Court decides adversely to the American Tobacco Company in the government's antitrust suit.

November 8.—Invitations are sent out from Washington for a second meeting of the Governors of the States in that city on December 8.

November 9.—An escaped lunatic slightly wounds Edward M. Morgan, postmaster of New York City, and then kills himself.

Ex-Senator Edward W. Carmack is shot dead in Nashville, Tenn., by Robin Cooper, as the result of a political feud.

The Army War College in Washington is opened.

November 10.—The tariff hearing is opened before the House Ways and Means Committee at Washington.

The battle-ship *North Dakota* is successfully launched at Quincy, Mass.

November 11.—Eleven persons are killed and many are injured in a railroad collision near New Orleans.

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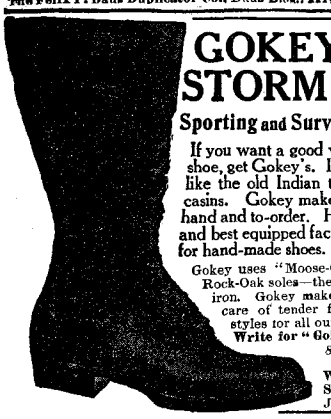

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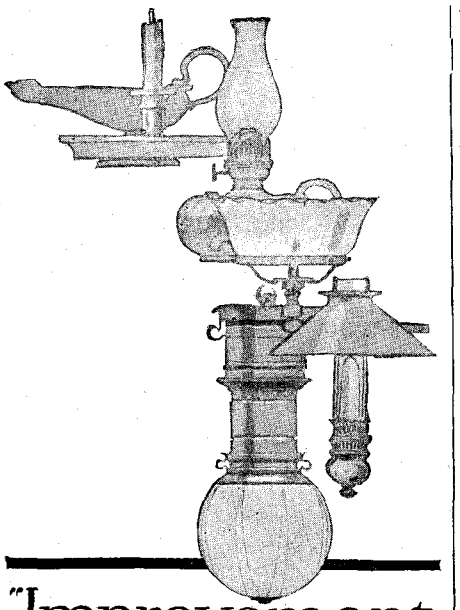

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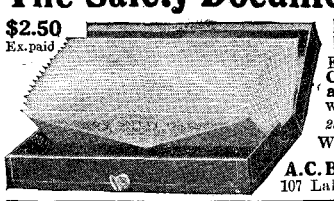

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

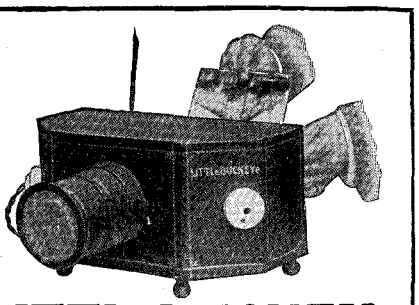
☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"E. A. O.," Ossining, N. Y.—"Which is right, 'taximeter' and 'taxicab,' or 'taxameter' and 'taxacab'?"

The correct forms are taximeter, taxicab. "Taxmeter" was found to express the notion of "that which measures the rate or charge." On this subject Dr. Charles P. G. Scott says: The first element is a noun answering to the English noun "tax" (French, *taxe*), in the sense of rate or charge. The second element is the common New-Latin *metrum*, of Greek origin, meaning "an instrument for measuring." There is no corresponding noun in the classical Latin dictionary. The verb only is there found, in the form *taxare*, first person present indicative *taxo*. The first element from this Latin verb *taxare* has erroneously been taken, and the word "taxameter" formed. But the noun *taxa* would not in a Latin compound retain the ending *a;* the ending would become *i*. Hence, New-Latin *taximetrum*, and English "taximeter." The word "taxameter" may possibly win the day, but in that case it will simply be an erroneous form that has been accepted. There are many such words. "Taxicab" is an arbitrarily shortened form of "taxi (meter) cab," like "photo-paste" for photo (graph) paste. The first element is "taxi," as contained in "taximeter." "Taxacab," which is similarly based upon the erroneous form "taxameter," and does not seem to the average reader quite correct, is therefore very little used. "Taxicab" agrees with general analogies, and it may well be accepted. One may not like the derived "taxicabby," but there is little to admire in any kind of cabby.

"F. A. H.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Does the following clause express clearly the intended meaning?—'Physical disabilities which bar employment: Loss of more than two fingers, one thumb, great toe.' Would it not be better to say, 'of more than two fingers, or of one thumb, or of one great toe'?

The suggested amendment is preferable, because it is a good rule, never to omit any word necessary to the sense, or which by its insertion may prevent ambiguity. Goold Brown (Grammar of English Grammars, p. 719) says on this point: "Words necessary to the sense, or even to the melody or beauty of a sentence, ought seldom, if ever, to be omitted."



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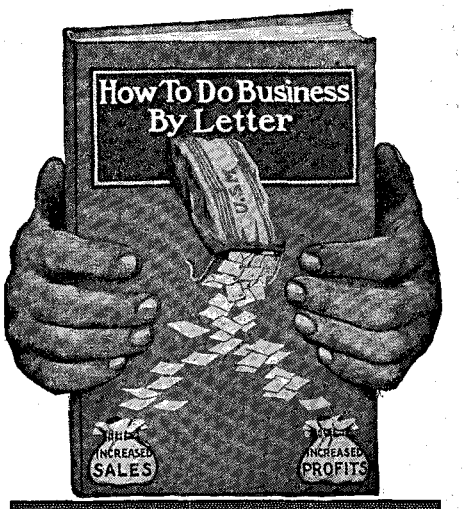

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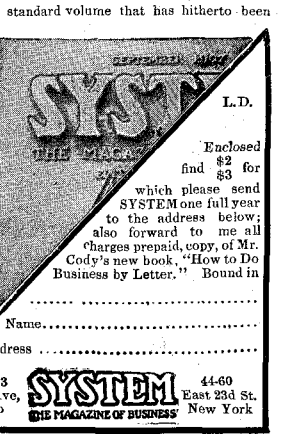

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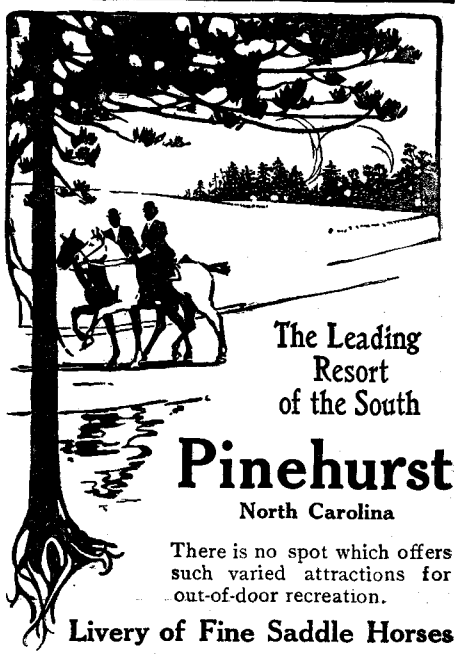

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That Jack Horner Christmas pie had one quality—you were apt to strike a plum wherever you put in your thumb. It was ALL plums.

The Christmas Everybody's is "all plums." Here are a few. Try them on your mental palate.

From "The Third Ingredient"
by O. HENRY

"On the wall opposite the couch was pinned a flaming, gorgeous advertising picture of one of the new ferry-boats of the P. U. F. F. Railroad that had been built to cut down the time between Los Angeles and New York City one-eighth of a minute.

"Hetty, turning her head during her continuous monologue, saw tears running from her guest's eyes as she gazed on the idealized presentment of the speeding, foam-girdled transport.

"'Why, say, Cecilia, kid,' said Hetty, poising her knife, 'is it as bad art as that? I ain't a critic; but I thought it kind of brightened up the room. Of course, a manicure painter could tell it was a bum picture in a minute. I'll take it down if you say so. I wish to the holy Saint Potluck we had an onion.'"

From "The Woman's Invasion"
by WILLIAM HARD

"The fifty-year old man who spent *two year's* learning a *trade*, is being beaten by the eighteen-year old girl who spends *two months* learning a *job;* and the pathetic disparity between victor and vanquished in this social battle is strikingly shown by Mr. Hine in his pictures of the passing and the coming type, which are reproduced on page 802."

From "The Enchanted House"
by LEWIS E. MACBRAYNE

"'I have much to say, everything to say,' he began, feeling the wine of excitement mounting to his head. 'When I came to this Enchanted House, I opened the door of your room by chance, and I felt your presence and knew what you were like. Every day since, I have been waiting for you, thinking of you, summoning you with all my heart and mind to come. Now you are here. What should I say? Ask you your name, perhaps, or how you came here? Oh, no; I am content to know that you have come.'"

From "To the Country for Christmas"
by EMILY POST

"I have known many Christmases in the splendid old house on the Sound, I have spent others in such houses as the great one that I have just described, I have spent some in the city as well, where every gift that can be imagined was showered in golden profusion, but the essence of the spirit of Christmas—without which it is like any one of the other three hundred and sixty-four days—is surely to be found in this low-roofed farmhouse that contains 'The Little House of Joy.'"

From "A Chromatic Bear Hunt"
by REX BEACH

"I hope never to lose the memory of that first impression. There was the glacier at last, with the ravenous river gnawing at it, a towering wall of solid ice, serrated and seamed, the dead grayness of infinite age upon its face. And so close! We fairly felt its presence before we sensed the chill breath which swept down from it. There were no intervening miles to rob it of its grandeur; its very proximity was terrifying, it was so strange, so unknown, so lifeless and yet so menacing."

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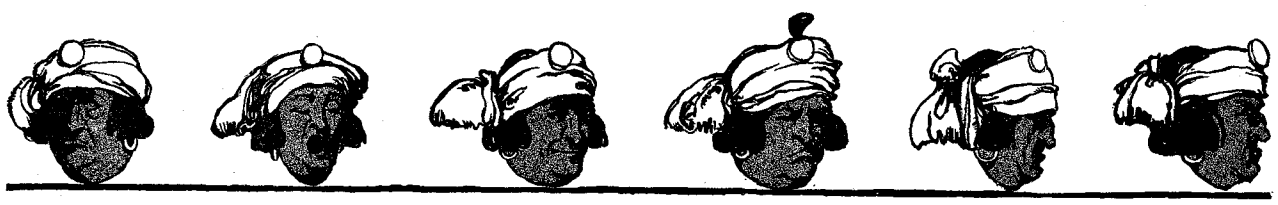

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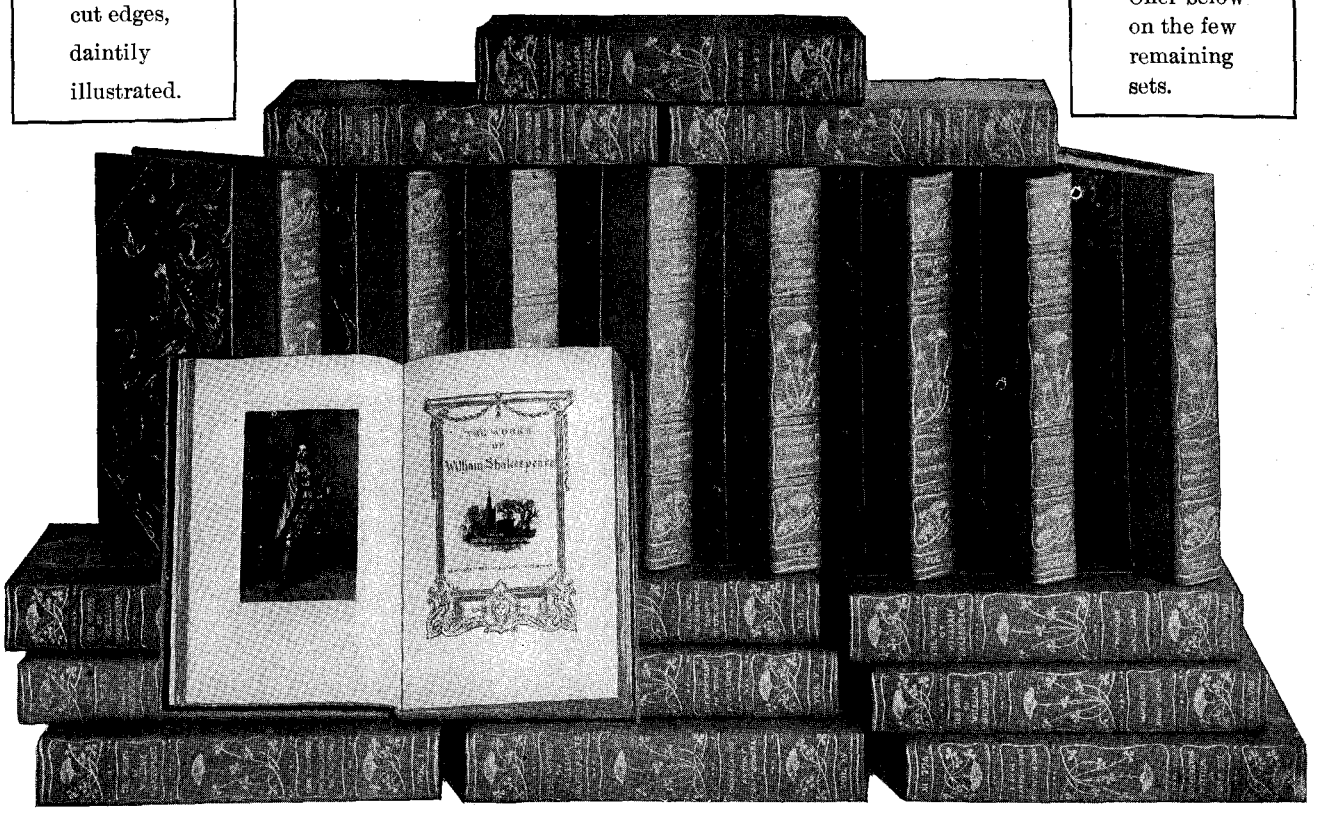

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